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THE

PHYSICIAN'S

VISITING LIST

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON'S

FOR

1885.

THIRTY FOURTH YEAR OF ITS PUBLICATION.

PHILADELPHIA:
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BLANK LEAVES, for Visiting List.
" " " Monthly Memoranda.
" " " Addresses of Patients and others.
" " " " " Nurses, their references, etc.
" " " Accounts asked for.
" " " Memoranda of Wants.
" " " Obstetric Engagements.
" " " Vaccination Engagements.
" " " Record of Births.
" " " " " Deaths.
" " " General Memoranda, etc.

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ALMANAC FOR 1885.

January .

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

February.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

March . . .

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

April. . . .

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	...	...

May . . . .

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	...	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...

June . . . .

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	...	...	...	...

July . . .

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	..

August . .

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	...	...	...	...	...

September

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	...	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	...	...	...

October . .

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

November

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	...	...	...	...	...

December

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	...	...

1886—January to July.

January .

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	...	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...

February.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	...	...	...	...	...	...

March . . .

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	...	...	...

April . . . .

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	...

May . . . .

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	...	...	...	...	...

June . . . .

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
...	...	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	...	..	..

TABLE OF SIGNS.

THE following Table explains itself. Thus each patient having a line, and each day its column. The marks in the margin, as below, are intended to be made in the column under the proper date, and immediately on a line with the patient's name. For instance, for a visit to be made, a dot thus •; when made, the dot will be crossed /; for a second visit, •/; when made, the dot is again ×, and so on.

•	Visit to be made.
/	Visit made.
•/	Second visit to be made.
×	Second visit made.
10	Visit to be made at a certain hour A. M.
5	Visit to be made at a certain hour P. M.
C	Consultation.
C/	Consultation held.
L	Visit made, and medicine sent.
N	Night Visit.
V	Vaccination.
O	Obstetric case.
OC	Office Consultation.

MARSHALL HALL'S

READY METHOD IN ASPHYXIA.

1st. TREAT the patient *instantly on the spot*, in the *open air*, freely exposing the face, neck, and chest to the breeze, except in severe weather.

2d. In order *to clear the throat*, place the patient gently on the face, with one wrist under the forehead, that all fluid, and the tongue itself, may fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free.

3d. *To excite respiration*, turn the patient slightly on his side, and apply some irritating or stimulating agent to the nostrils, as *Veratrine, dilute Ammonia*, etc.

4th. Make the face warm by brisk friction; then dash cold water upon it.

5th. If not successful, lose no time; but, *to imitate respiration*, place the patient on his face, and turn the body gently, but completely, *on the side, and a little beyond*; then again on the face, and so on, alternately. Repeat these movements deliberately and perseveringly, *fifteen times only* in a minute. (When the patient lies on the thorax, this cavity is *compressed* by the weight of the body, and *ex*piration takes place. When he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed, and *in*spiration occurs.)

6th. When the prone position is resumed, make a uniform and efficient pressure *along the spine*, removing the pressure immediately, before rotation on the side. (The pressure augments the *ex*piration; the rotation commences *in*spiration.) Continue these measures.

7th. Rub the limbs *upward*, with *firm pressure* and with *energy*. (The object being to aid the return of venous blood to the heart.)

8th. Substitute for the patient's wet clothing, if possible, such other covering as can be instantly procured, each bystander supplying a coat or cloak, etc. Meantime, and from time to time, *to excite inspiration*, let the surface of the body be *slapped* briskly with the hand.

9th. Rub the body briskly till it is dry and warm, then dash *cold* water upon it, and repeat the rubbing.

AVOID the immediate removal of the patient, as it involves a *dangerous loss of time;* also, the use of bellows, or any *forcing* instrument; also, the *warm bath*, and *all rough treatment.*

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

POISON.	ANTIDOTE.
ACIDS, MINERAL	Chalk, magnesia (plaster off wall in emergency), solution carbonate of soda, emollient drinks, fixed oils.
ACONITE	Emetics, stimulants external and internal.
ANTIM. TART	Vegetable acids, such as tannic acid, catechu.
ARSENIC	Moist peroxide of iron (obtained from perchloride of iron and calcined magnesia), charcoal, ammonia, artificial respiration, cold affusion.
ATROPIA	Same as Belladonna.
ARGENTI NIT	Solution of common salt in demulcent drinks.
BELLADONNA	Emetics—chiefly sulphate of copper (gr. x.), cold to head, active cathartics, ammonia externally and internally, stimulants, opium.
CANNIBIS INDICA	Hot brandy and water, vegetable acids, lemon juice, vinegar, etc.; allow patient to sleep; blister to nape of neck.
CANTHARIDES	Emetics, emollient drinks, opiates by mouth and rectum.
CARBOLIC ACID	Castor oil, olive oil.
CHLORINE WATER	Albumen, white of egg, milk, flour.
CHLOROFORM	Fresh air, artificial respiration (inclining head down, pull tongue forward), galvanism to pneumogastric and through diaphragm, brandy and ammonia enemata. A case in which Tracheotomy was successful; performed by Mr. Howse, Guy's Hospital. The *hypodermic* injection of 1–10 gr. digitaline, followed in four hours after by 1–10 gr. atropin, by Professor Larabee, Louisville, recovered a patient after galvanism had failed.
COLCHICUM	Emetics, followed by demulcent drinks. If *coma* be present, brandy, ammonia, coffee.
CONIUM	Emetics; followed by stimulants external and internal.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE	Albumen, white of egg (4 gr. sublimate require white of one egg), flour, milk, protochloride of tin.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.—*Continued.*

POISON.	ANTIDOTE.
CROTON OIL	Emetic of sulphate of copper 10 gr., followed by mucilaginous fluids, containing opium.
CUPRI SULPH	Albumen or white of egg.
DIGITALIS	Recumbent posture after emetics, stimulants internally and externally.
ELATERIUM	Demulcent drinks and enemata, small doses of opium, and the warm bath
HYDROCYANIC ACID	Fresh air and artificial respiration, with cold affusion; freshly precipitated oxide of iron, with an alkaline carbonate.
HYOSCYAMUS	Stomach pump, emetics, stimulants external and internal, lemon juice
IODINE	Emetics and demulcent drinks, starch or flour diffused in water
LEAD SALTS	Sulphate or phosphate of soda, epsom salts, succeeded by emetics, and afterwards opium and milk
LOBELIA	Stimulants externally and internally.
MORPHIA	Same as Opium
NUX VOMICA	Enema of tobacco, ½ oz to 20 oz. of boiling water to be given till spasms abate; Nicotine 1 drop in warm sherry and water.
OPIUM	Emetic of 10 gr. sulphate of copper, stimulants, stimulants external and internal, speedy and other cold affusion, ammonia to nostrils, galvanic shocks compelling forcible expiration, artificial respiration, and enemata enema
PHOSPHORUS	Magnesia, turpentine, emetics, and purgatives
POTASH AND SODA SALTS	Dilute acetic acid (vin. acid), lemon juice fixed as remedients.
STRAMONIUM	Same as Belladonna
STRYCHNIA	Chloroform, inhalations (drops of nitrate morphia volume blood to twelve doses, ½ gr. morphia injected to 1 gr. strychnia.
TOBACCO	Warm stimulants external and internal, strychnia
ZINC SALTS	Carbonate of soda, emetics warm demulcent drinks.

THE

METRIC OR FRENCH DECIMAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BY

OSCAR OLDBERG, PHARM. D.,
SAINT LOUIS.

The metric system is based upon the METER, which is the standard unit of *length* of that system, and equal to 39.370432 inches, or about 10 per cent. longer than the yard.

The metric unit of *fluid measure* is the LITER — the cube of $\frac{1}{10}$ Meter, or 1000 Cubic-centimeters — equal to about 34 fluid ounces.

The metric unit of *weight* is the GRAM, which represents the weight of one Cubic-centimeter of water at its maximum density. It is equal to about 15 grains.

One CUBIC-CENTIMETER is equal to about 16 minims.

IN WRITING PRESCRIPTIONS IT IS SUFFICIENTLY ACCURATE AND SAFE TO CONSIDER 1 GRAM AS EXACTLY EQUAL TO 15 TROY GRAINS, AND TO CONSIDER 1 CUBIC-CENTIMETER AS EQUAL TO 15 MINIMS.

We accordingly have:—

1 Gram equal to $\frac{15}{1}$ troy grains.

1 troy grain equal to $\frac{1}{15}$ Gram.

1 Cubic-centimeter equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ fluid drachm.

1 fluid drachm equal to $\frac{4}{1}$ Cubic-centimeter.

Hence:

1. To CONVERT TROY GRAINS INTO GRAMS, OR MINIMS INTO CUBIC-CENTIMETERS:—

a. *Divide by* 10, *and from the quotient subtract one-third*; or, b. *Divide by* 15; and

2. TO CONVERT APOTHECARIES' DRACHMS INTO GRAMS, OR FLUID DRACHMS INTO CUBIC-CENTIMETERS, *multiply by* 4.

In writing prescriptions the "Gram" (abbreviated "Gm.") and "Cubic-centimeter," (abbreviated "C. c.," which may be called "fluigram," and written "f Gm") only, should be used.

All other terms, and units, and prefixes, used in the metric system, may be wholly ignored by the physician and the pharmacist.*

Example of a Metric Prescription:

℞. Hydrarg. Chloridi. Corros.....0,25 Gm.
Potassii Iodidi.....10|00 Gm.
Aquæ.....100 00 C. c.
Tinct. Cinch. Comp. .....100 00 C. c.
Mix.

The use of a decimal line prevents possible errors.

To write a prescription for fifteen doses of any medicine, write it first for *one* dose in *grains* and *minims*, and then substitute the same number of "Grams" and "fluigrams," thus:

℞. Opii gr.....gr. i
Camphoræ.....gr. i.
Make one pill.

---

* The prefixes are simply numerals, as follows:

myria, which means	10,000.	*deci*, which means	0.1.
kilo, " "	1,000.	*centi*, " "	0.01.
hecto, " "	100.	*milli*, " "	0.001.
deka, " "	10.		

and are quite unnecessary in the writing of prescriptions (if not in all cases), English numerals being more convenient, and at least equally explicit.

and to get fifteen such doses in metric terms, write :—

R. Opil.....1 Gm.
Camphoræ.....2 Gm.
Make fifteen pills.

The Gram and the Cubic-centimeter, (*fluigram*) when referring to liquids, may be considered as equal quantities, except the liquids be very heavy (as in the case of chloroform) or very light (as in the case of ether).

Measures may be discarded and weights exclusively employed, if preferred. All quantities in a prescription would then be expressed in GRAMS.*

The average "DROP" (water) may be considered equal to 0.05 *C. c.*, or 0.05 *Gm.* An average TEASPOON holds 5 *C. c.*, and an average TABLESPOON 20 *C. c.* Decimal numbers should be used as far as practicable without sacrifice of accuracy as to strength and dose of the preparation. It is safe to prescribe 30 *Gm.* for one troy ounce, and 250 *C. c.* for eight fluid ounces.

The above contains ALL THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO KNOW OR LEARN of the metric system IN ORDER TO WRITE METRIC PRESCRIPTIONS, without a metric posological table, or with one.

To become familiar with the system, the rules given above for the conversion of Apothecaries' weights and measures into the corresponding metric quantities, may be profitably used, the results to be verified by comparison with the following

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS (AND MEASURES).	METRIC WEIGHTS (AND MEASURES).
Troy grains (or minims).	*Grams (or Cubic-centimeters).*
$\frac{1}{64}$	0.001 $\left(\frac{1}{1000}\right)$
$\frac{1}{32}$	0.002 $\left(\frac{2}{1000}\right)$
$\frac{1}{16}$	0.004 $\left(\frac{4}{1000}\right)$
$\frac{1}{8}$	0.008 $\left(\frac{8}{1000}\right)$
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.016 $\left(\frac{1}{60}\right)$
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.033 $\left(\frac{1}{30}\right)$
1	0.066 $\left(\frac{1}{15}\right)$
2	0.133 $\left(\frac{2}{15}\right)$
5	0.333 $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$
10	0.666 $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$
15	1.000 (1)
20	1.333 $\left(1\frac{1}{3}\right)$
30	2.000 (2)
Drachms (or Fluid drachms).	*Grams (or Cubic-centimeters).*
1	4
2	8
4	16
6	24
Troy ounces (or Fluid ounces).	
1	32
2	64
4	128
6	192
8	256
12	384
16	512

* As any liquid medicine must necessarily be administered to the patient in *measured*, and not in *weighed* doses, it will of course be more convenient to the physician to continue to make use of fluid measures in writing prescriptions, especially as he is already accustomed to this, and would not then have to bear in mind the specific gravity of *any* liquid ingredient in the prescription. To the pharmacist it makes but little difference, as he will have both weights and measures, and can use one or the other, as may be directed. If the physician discards measures, he must, of necessity, so adjust the proportion in his formula as to produce a mixture of which after all the dose must be a "teaspoonful," or some other convenient measure, and this is as unnecessary as it is difficult.

DOSE TABLE,

IN METRIC AS WELL AS APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

COMPILED FOR THE PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST,

BY OSCAR OLDBERG, PHARM. D.,

SAINT LOUIS.

THOROUGHLY REVISED AND CORRECTED, ACCORDING TO THE NEW PHARMACOPŒIAL STANDARDS (1883).

Remedies.	Dose in metric weights or measures.	Dose in apothecaries' weights or measures.
Abstract. aconiti	3 to 10 centigrams	$\frac{1}{20}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains
Abstract. aspidospermæ	0.30 to 1.20 grams	5 to 20 grains.
Abstract. belladonnæ	3 to 10 centigrams	$\frac{1}{20}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Abstract. cannab. ind.	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains
Abstract. conii	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains
Abstract. coto	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains
Abstract. digitalis	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains
Abstract gelsemii	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains
Abstract. hyoscyami	12 to 40 centigrams	2 to 6 grains
Abstract. ignatiæ	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains
Abstract ipecac	0.20 to 2 grams	3 to 30 grains
Abstract. jalapæ	0.40 to 2 grams	6 to 30 grains.
Abstract. nuc. vom.	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Abstract. phytolaccæ	0.30 to 1 gram	5 to 15 grains.
Abstract. pilocarpi	0.40 to 2 grams	6 to 30 grains.
Abstract. podophylli	25 to 60 centigrams	4 to 10 grains
Abstract. sanguin. alterat.	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Abstract. sanguin. emet.	0.60 to 1.20 Gm.	10 to 15 grains.
Abstract. senegæ	25 to 60 centigrams	4 to 10 grains
Abstract. valerianæ	0.60 to 1.20 Gm.	10 to 15 grains.
Abstract. veratr. vir.	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Acet. lobeliæ	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Acet. opii	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 16 minims
Acet. sanguinar	1 to 2 C. c	15 to 30 minims.
Acet. scillæ	0.60 to 2 C. c.	10 to 30 minims.
Acid. acet. dil	4 to 6 C. c.	60 to 90 minims.
Acid. arsenios	1 to 5 milligrams	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain.
Acid. benzoic	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains.
Acid. boric	30 to 60 centigrams	5 to 10 grains
Acid. carbolic	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Acid. gallic.	0.20 to 1 Gm.	3 to 15 grains
Acid. gall. in albuminuria	0.60 to 4 Gm.	10 to 60 grains
Acid. hydrobrom. 34 %	0.60 to 1 Gm.	10 to 15 grains
Acid. hydrobrom. dil.	1 to 2.50 C. c.	15 to 40 minims.
Acid. hydrochlor.	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains.

DOSE TABLE.—*Continued.*

Remedies.	Dose in metric weights or measures.	Dose in apothecaries weights or measures
Acid hydrochlor. dil.....	0.60 to 2 C. c.....	10 to 30 minims
Acid. hydrocyan. dil.....	0.10 to 0.30 C. c..	2 to 6 minims
Acid. lactic.....	1 to 4 Gm	15 to 60 grains
Acid. nitr.....	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains.
Acid. nitr. dil.....	0.60 to 2 C. c.	10 to 30 minims.
Acid. nitro-hydrochlor	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grams
Acid. nitro-hydrochlor.dil	0.30 to 1.30 C.c. .	5 to 20 minims.
Acid. phosphoric (50 ...	0.20 to 1 Gm	3 to 15 grains.
Acid. phosphoric dil	0.60 to 4 C. c....	10 to 60 minims
Acid. salicyl.....	0.30 to 1 Gm	5 to 15 grains
Acid. sulphuric	0.30 to 0.60 Gm	5 to 10 grains.
Acid. sulphuric dil.....	0.30 to 2 C. c	5 to 30 minims
Acid. sulphuric arom	0.30 to 2 C. c.	5 to 30 minims.
Acid. sulphuros..	2 to 4 C. c	30 to 60 minims
Acid. tannic.....	10 to 60 centigrams	2 to 10 grains.
Aconitina (white crystals)	0.15 to 0.30 milligr	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain.
Aloe.....	10 to 30 centigrams	2 to 5 grains
Aloinum	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains
Alumen.....	0.50 to 1 Gm	10 to 15 grains.
Ammonii benzoas.....	0.50 to 1.30 Gm..	10 to 20 grains
Ammonii bromid	0.30 to 2 Gm	5 to 30 grains.
Ammonii carb	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains
Ammonii chlorid	1 to 2 Gm	15 to 30 grains
Ammonii iodid	0.20 to 1 Gm	3 to 15 grains
Ammonii phosph	30 to 1.30 Gm	5 to 20 grains
Ammonii picras	0.30 to 3 centig'ms	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Ammonii sulph	0.20 to 1 Gm	3 to 15 grains
Ammonii valer..	0.20 to 1 Gm	3 to 15 grains
Amyl nitris.....	0.10 to 0.40 C. c ...	2 to 5 minims
Amylum iodatum..... ..	0.20 to 2 Gm.	3 to 30 grains.
Ant. et pot. tartr.; diaph.	4 to 10 milligrams	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.
Ant. et pot. tartr.; emetic	6 to 10 centigrams	1 to 2 grains.
Antimonii oxid .....i..	3 to 10 centigrams	1¼ to 2 grains
Antimonii oxysulphuret,.	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 2 grains
Antimonii sulphid.....	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 2 grains
Antimonii sulphuret.....	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 2 grains.
Apomorph. hydrochlor....	3 to 6 milligrams.	$\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain
Aqua ammoniæ..... ..	0.30 to 2 C. c.	6 to 30 minims
Aqua amygd. amor.....	10 to 15 C. c.....	2 to 4 fl. drachms.
Aqua camphora.....	15 to 60 C. c...	¼ to 2 fl. oz.
Aqua chlori.....	4 to 15 C. c..	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Aqua creasoti.....	4 to 15 C. c	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Aqua laurocerasi.	0.30 to 2 C. c	6 to 30 minims
Argenti iodidum.....	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 2 grains
Argenti nitras...	1 to 2 centigrams	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain
Argenti oxid	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 2 grains
Arsenii iodidum	1 to 2.50 millig'ms	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain
Asafetida.....	0.30 to 1.30 Gm.....	5 to 20 grains
Atropina.....	0.50 to 2 millig'ms	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ grain
Atropinæ sulph..... ...	0.50 to 2 millig'ms	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ grain
Auri et sodii chlorid	2 to 4 milligrams.	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain
Bebeerinæ sulph..... ..	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains
Berberina and its salts ...	0.20 to 1 Gm.....	3 to 15 grains
Bismuthi citras	0.20 to 1 Gm	3 to 15 grains
Bismuthi et ammon. citr.	0.10 to 1 Gm	1 to 15 grains

DOSE TABLE,

IN METRIC AS WELL AS APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

COMPILED FOR THE PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST,

By OSCAR OLDBERG, Pharm. D.,

SAINT LOUIS.

Thoroughly Revised and Corrected, according to the New Pharmacopœial Standards (1883).

Remedies.	Dose in metric weights or measures.	Dose in apothecaries' weights or measures.
Abstract. aconiti	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 1½ grains.
Abstract. aspidospermæ	0.30 to 1.20 grams	5 to 20 grains.
Abstract. belladonnæ	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 1½ grains.
Abstract. cannab. ind.	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains
Abstract. conii	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Abstract. coto	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Abstract. digitalis	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Abstract. gelsemii	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Abstract. hyoscyami	12 to 40 centigrams	2 to 6 grains.
Abstract. ignatiæ	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Abstract. ipecac.	0.20 to 2 grams	3 to 30 grains.
Abstract. jalapæ	0.40 to 2 grams	6 to 30 grains.
Abstract. nuc. vom.	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Abstract. phytolaccæ	0.30 to 1 gram	5 to 15 grains.
Abstract. pilocarpi	0.40 to 2 grams	6 to 30 grains.
Abstract. podophylli	25 to 60 centigrams	4 to 10 grains
Abstract. sanguin. alterat.	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains
Abstract. sanguin. emet.	0.60 to 1.20 Gm.	10 to 15 grains.
Abstract. senegæ	25 to 60 centigrams	4 to 10 grains
Abstract. valerianæ	0.60 to 1.20 Gm.	10 to 15 grains.
Abstract. veratr. vir.	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Acet. lobeliæ	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Acet. opii	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 16 minims.
Acet. sanguinar	1 to 2 C. c	15 to 30 minims.
Acet. scillæ	0.60 to 2 C. c.	10 to 30 minims.
Acid. acet. dil	4 to 6 C. c.	60 to 90 minims.
Acid. arsenios.	1 to 5 milligrams	1/60 to 1/12 grain.
Acid. benzoic.	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains
Acid. boric	30 to 60 centigrams	5 to 10 grains.
Acid. carbolic	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains
Acid. gallic	0.20 to 1 Gm.	3 to 15 grains
Acid. gall. in albuminuria	0.60 to 4 Gm.	10 to 60 grains
Acid. hydrobrom. 34 %	0.60 to 1 Gm.	10 to 15 grains
Acid. hydrobrom. dil.	1 to 2.50 C. c.	15 to 40 minims.
Acid. hydrochlor.	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains.

DOSE TABLE.—*Continued.*

Remedies.	Dose in metric weights or measures.	Dose in apothecaries weights or measures
Acid hydrochlor. dil.	0.60 to 2 C. c.	10 to 30 minims
Acid. hydrocyan. dil.	0.10 to 0.30 C. c.	2 to 6 minims
Acid. lactic	1 to 4 Gm.	15 to 60 grains
Acid. nitr.	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains.
Acid. nitr. dil.	0.60 to 2 C. c.	10 to 30 minims.
Acid. nitro-hydrochlor.	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains
Acid nitro-hydrochlor. dil	0.30 to 1.30 C. c.	5 to 20 minims.
Acid. phosphoric (50 %)	0 20 to 1 Gm.	3 to 15 grains.
Acid. phosphoric dil.	0 60 to 4 C. c.	10 to 60 minims.
Acid. salicyl	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains
Acid. sulphuric	0.30 to 0.60 Gm.	5 to 10 grains
Acid. sulphuric dil.	0.30 to 2 C. c.	5 to 30 minims
Acid. sulphuric arom.	0.30 to 2 C. c.	5 to 30 minims
Acid. sulphuros.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims
Acid. tannic	10 to 60 centigrams	2 to 10 grains
Aconitina (white crystals)	0.15 to 0.30 miligr.	$\frac{1}{400}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ grain.
Aloe	10 to 30 centigrams	2 to 5 grains
Aloinum	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains
Alumen	0.50 to 1 Gm.	10 to 15 grains.
Ammonii benzoas	0.50 to 1.30 Gm.	10 to 20 grains
Ammonii bromid.	0.30 to 2 Gm.	5 to 30 grains.
Ammonii carb.	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains
Ammonii chlorid.	1 to 2 Gm	15 to 30 grains
Ammonii iodid.	0.20 to 1 Gm.	3 to 15 grains.
Ammonii phosph.	30 to 1.30 Gm.	5 to 20 grains
Ammonii picras.	0.50 to 3 centig'ms	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Ammonii sulph.	0.20 to 1 Gm.	3 to 15 grains
Ammonii valer.	0.20 to 1 Gm.	3 to 15 grains
Amyl nitris	0.10 to 0.40 C. c.	2 to 5 minims
Amylum iodatum	0.20 to 2 Gm.	3 to 30 grains.
Ant. et pot. tartr.; diaph.	4 to 10 milligrams	$\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain.
Ant. et pot. tartr.; emetic	6 to 10 centigrams	1 to 2 grains.
Antimonii oxid	3 to 10 centigrams	1½ to 2 grains
Antimonii oxysulphuret.	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 2 grains
Antimonii sulphid.	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 2 grains
Antimonii sulphuret.	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 2 grains.
Apomorph. hydrochlor.	3 to 6 milligrams.	$\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain
Aqua ammoniæ	0.30 to 2 C. c.	6 to 30 minims
Aqua amygd. amor.	10 to 15 C. c.	2 to 4 fl. drachms.
Aqua camphoræ	15 to 60 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. oz.
Aqua chlori	4 to 15 C. c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Aqua creasoti	4 to 15 C. c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Aqua laurocerasi	0.30 to 2 C. c.	6 to 30 minims
Argenti iodidum	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 2 grains
Argenti nitras	1 to 2 centigrams	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain
Argenti oxid.	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 2 grains
Arsenii iodidum	1 to 2.50 millig'ms	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain
Asafœtida	0.30 to 1.30 Gm.	5 to 20 grains.
Atropina	0.50 to 2 millig'ms	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain
Atropinæ sulph.	0.50 to 2 millig'm's	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain
Auri et sodii chlorid.	2 to 4 milligrams.	$\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain
Bebeerinæ sulph.	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains
Berberina and its salts	0.20 to 1 Gm.	3 to 15 grains
Bismuthi citras	0.20 to 1 Gm.	3 to 15 grains
Bismuthi et ammon. citr.	0 10 to 1 Gm.	1 to 15 grains

DOSE TABLE.—*Continued.*

Remedies.	Dose in metric weights or measures.	Dose in apothecaries' weights or measures
Bismuthi subcarb	0.40 to 2 Gm.	6 to 30 grains
Bismuthi subnitr	0.40 to 2 Gm.	6 to 30 grains
Bismuthi tannas	0.40 to 2 Gm.	6 to 30 grains.
Bismuthi valer	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Brayera	8 to 15 Gm.	2 to 6 drachms
Bromum	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 2 grains
Brucina	1 to 4 milligrams.	1/64 to 1/16 grain.
Caffeina	6 to 30 centigrams	1 to 5 grains
Caffeinæ citras	6 to 30 centigrams	1 to 5 grains.
Calcii bromidum	0.30 to 2 Gm.	5 to 30 grains
Calcii carb	1 to 4 Gm.	15 to 60 grains.
Calcii hypophosphis	0.20 to 1 Gm.	3 to 15 grains.
Calcii iodidum	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains
Calcii phosphas	1 to 2 Gm.	15 to 30 grains.
Calx sulphurata	2 to 6 centigrams	1/3 to 1 grain.
Cambogium	6 to 25 centigrams	1 to 4 grains.
Camphora	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains.
Camph. monobrom	10 to 30 centigrams	2 to 5 grains.
Cantharis	3 to 6 centigrams	½ to 2 grains.
Capsicum	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Castoreum	0.40 to 1 Gm.	6 to 15 grains.
Catechu	1 to 2 Gm.	15 to 30 grains.
Cerii nitras	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Cerii oxalas	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Chinoidinum	0.20 to 2 Gm.	3 to 30 grains.
Chloral	0.20 to 1 Gm.	3 to 15 grains.
Chloroformum	0.05 to 0.30 C. c.	1 to 5 minims.
Chrysarobinum	0.20 to 1 Gm.	3 to 15 grains.
Cinchona	1 to 4 Gm.	15 to 60 grains.
Cinchonidina, and its s'lts	0.06 to 2 Gm.	1 to 30 grains.
Cinchonina, and its salts	0.06 to 2 Gm.	1 to 30 grains.
Cinnamomum	0.40 to 2 Gm.	6 to 30 grains.
Codeina	3 to 10 centigrams	1/2 to 2 grains.
Confectio sennæ	4 to 10 grams.	1 to 2 grains.
Coniina, and its salts	1 to 2 milligrams	1/64 to 1/32 grain.
Copaiba	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Cotoina	1 to 3 centigrams	1/6 to ¼ grain.
Creasotum	0.05 to 0.20 C. c.	1 to 3 minims
Creta præpar	1 to 5 Gm.	15 to 75 grains.
Croton chloral	5 to 60 centigrams	1 to 10 grains.
Cubeba	1 to 4 Gm.	15 to 60 grains.
Cupri acetas	3 to 40 centigrams	½ to 6 grains.
Cupri sulphas	3 to 60 centigrams	½ to 10 grains.
Cuprum ammon	1 to 6 centigrams	1/6 to 1 grain.
Curare	2 to 10 milligrams	1/32 to 1/6 grain.
Curarina	1 to 3 milligrams	1/64 to 1/16 grain.
Decoct. aloes comp	15 to 60 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. ozs.
Decoct. sarsap. comp	50 to 200 C. c.	2 to 6 fl. ozs
Digitalinum	1 to 2 milligrams	1/64 to 1/32 grain.
Digitalis	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 2 grains.
Duboisina, and its salts	0.50 to 1 milligram	1/128 to 1/60 grain.
Elaterinum; U. S. P., 1880	1 to 4 milligrams	1/60 to 1/16 grain.
Elaterium; U. S. P., 1870	4 to 30 milligrams	1/16 to ½ grain.
Emetina, and s'lts, emetic	8 to 15 milligrams	¼ to ¼ grain.
Emetina, and salts, diaph.	0.50 to 2 milligr'ms	1/128 to 1/30 grain.

DOSE TABLE.—*Continued.*

Remedies.	Dose in metric weights or measures.	Dose in apothecaries' weights or measures.
Emulsio hydrocyan.	2 to 4 C. c.	½ to 1 fl. drachm.
Ergota	1 to 4 Gm.	15 to 60 grains.
Ergotinum	10 to 30 centigrams	2 to 8 grains.
Eserina and its salts	1 to 3 milligrams	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.
Extr. absinthii	10 to 60 centigrams	2 to 6 grains.
Extr. absinthii fluid	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. achillea	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains.
Extr. achillea fluid	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. aconiti fol. Engl.	2 to 6 centigrams	⅓ to 1 grain.
Extr. aconiti fol. U. S. P. 70	3 to 12 centigrams	½ to 2 grains.
Extr. aconiti fol. fluid	0.05 to 0.30 C. c.	1 to 5 minims
Extr. aconiti rad. U. S. P. 80	5 to 15 milligrams	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain
Extr. aconiti rad. fluid	0.03 to 0.15 C. c.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ minims
Extr. aletridis fl.	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. alni rubræ fl.	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. aloës aquos.	5 to 20 centigrams	⅓ to 3 grains.
Extr. alstonia constr. fl.	4 to 15 C. c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Extr. angusturæ fl.	1 to 3 C. c.	15 to 45 minims.
Extr. angelicæ rad. fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. anthemidis	10 to 60 centigrams	2 to 10 grains.
Extr. anthemidis fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. apocyni androsæmifol. fl.	0.50 to 2 C. c.	8 to 30 minims.
Extr. apocyni cannabini fl.	0.50 to 2 C. c.	8 to 30 minims.
Extr. aralia hisp. fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. aralia nudic. fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. aralia racem. fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. aralia spin. fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. areca fl.	3 to 5 C. c.	45 to 75 minims.
Extr. arnicæ flor.	20 to 50 centigrams.	3 to 8 grains.
Extr. arnicæ fl.	0.50 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Extr. arnicæ rad.	10 to 30 centigrams	2 to 5 grains.
Extr. arnicæ rad. fl.	0.50 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims
Extr. arnicæ fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. asari fl.	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. asari triphylli fl.	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. asari fl.	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. asclep. incarn. fl.	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. asclep. syr. fl.	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. asclep. tuber. fl.	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. aspidii fl.	5 to 15 C. c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Extr. aspidospermæ fl.	1 to 3 C. c.	15 to 45 minims
Extr. aurantii cort. fl.	1 to 10 C. c.	¼ to 2½ fl. drachms
Extr. azedarach fl.	1 to 5 C. c.	15 to 75 minims
Extr. baptisiæ fl.	0.50 to 2 C. c.	7 to 30 minims
Extr. bellad. fol. (Eng.)	1 to 4 centigrams	⅛ to $\frac{2}{3}$ grain.
Extr. bellad. alcohol.	1 to 3 centigrams	$\frac{1}{6}$ to ½ grain.
Extr. bellad. fol. fl.	0.20 to 0.40 C. c.	3 to 6 minims.
Extr. bellad. rad.	8 to 15 milligrams	$\frac{1}{8}$ to ¼ grain
Extr. bellad. rad. fl.	0.10 to 0.20 C. c.	1 to 3 minims.
Extr. berber. aquifol. fl.	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. berber. vulg. fl.	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. boldi fl.	0.20 to 1 C. c.	3 to 15 minims
Extr. braveræ fl.	8 to 15 C. c.	2 to 4 fl. drachms.
Extr. bryoniæ fl.	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims
Extr. buchu fl.	2 to 10 C. c.	½ to 2½ fl. drachms.
Extr. calami fl.	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.

DOSE TABLE.—*Continued.*

Remedies.	Dose in metric weights or measures.	Dose in apothecaries' weights or measures.
Extr. calend. fl	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. calumbæ	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains.
Extr. calumbæ fl	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims
Extr. canellæ fl	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. cannab. Amer. fl	0.20 to 1 C.c.	3 to 15 minims
Extr. cannab. ind.	1 to 3 centigrams	1/6 to 1/2 grain.
Extr. cannab. ind. fl	0.20 to 0.40 C.c.	3 to 6 minims.
Extr. cantharidis fl	0.06 to 0.20 C.c.	1 to 3 minims.
Extr. capsici fl	0.06 to 0.20 C.c.	1 to 3 minims.
Extr. cardam. comp. fl	1 to 3 C.c.	15 to 45 minims
Extr. cardui bened. fl	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. carnis	1 to 4 Gm.	15 to 60 grains.
Extr. cascarillæ fl	3 to 10 C.c.	¾ to 2½ fl. drachms.
Extr. castaneæ fl	3 to 10 C.c.	¾ to 2½ fl. drachms
Extr. catariæ fl	1 to 4 C.c.	¼ to 1¼ fl. drachms
Extr. catechu liquid	0.30 to 2 C.c.	8 to 30 minims.
Extr. caulophylli fl	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. chelidonii fl	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. chelonis fl	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. chimaph. fl	3 to 5 C.c.	¾ to 1¼ fl. drachms
Extr. chionanthi fl	3 to 10 C.c.	¾ to 2½ fl. drachms
Extr. chiratæ fl	2 to 5 C.c.	½ to 1¼ fl. drachms.
Extr. cimicifugæ fl	0.30 to 2 C.c.	8 to 30 minims.
Extr. cinchonæ	1 to 2 Gm.	15 to 30 grains.
Extr. cinchonæ fl	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Extr. cinchonæ arom. fl	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. cinchonæ comp. fl	2 to 5 C.c.	½ to 1¼ fl. drachms.
Extr. cocculi fl	0.05 to 0.20 C.c.	1 to 3 minims.
Extr. colch. rad.	2 to 10 centigrams	⅓ to 1½ grains
Extr. colch. rad. fl	0.20 to 1 C.c.	3 to 15 minims.
Extr. colch. sem. fl	0.10 to 0.60 C.c.	1½ to 10 minims.
Extr. collinsoniæ fl	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Extr. colocynth	10 to 30 centigrams	1½ to 5 grains.
Extr. colocynth comp.	10 to 30 centigrams	1½ to 5 grains.
Extr. condurango fl	0.50 to 2 C.c.	8 to 30 minims.
Extr. conii fol. (Engl.)	5 to 20 centigrams	1 to 4 grains.
Extr. conii fol. alc. (U.S.P. 70)	5 to 10 centigrams	1 to 1½ grains
Extr. conii fr. alc. (U.S.P. 80)	2 to 6 centigrams	⅓ to 1 grain.
Extr. conii fol. fl	0.20 to 1 C.c.	3 to 15 minims.
Extr. con. fl. (U.S.P. 80)	0.10 to 0.30 C.c.	1½ to 5 minims
Extr. convallariæ rad. fl	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. coptidis fl	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Extr. corn. flor. fl	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Extr. corydalis fl	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. coto fl	0.20 to 1 C.c.	3 to 15 minims.
Extr. cubebæ fl	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. cypripedii fl	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims
Extr. damianæ fl	2 to 10 C.c.	½ to 2½ fl. drachms.
Extr. delphinii fl	0.06 to 0.20 C.c.	1 to 3 minims
Extr. digitalis	1 to 3 centigrams	1/6 to ½ grain.
Extr. digitalis fl	0.10 to 0.40 C.c.	1 to 6 minims.
Extr. dioscoreæ fl	1 to 2 Gm.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. ditæ fl	5 to 15 C.c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Extr. dracontii fl	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 grains.
Extr. droseræ fl	0.30 to 0.60 C.c.	5 to 10 minims

DOSE TABLE.—*Continued*

Remedies.	Dose in metric weights or measures	Dose in apothecaries' weights or measures.
Extr. dulcamaræ	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains.
Extr. dulcamaræ fl.	4 to 8 C.c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. ergotæ	10 to 50 centigrams	1½ to 8 grains
Extr. ergotæ fl.	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims
Extr. eryodictyi fl.	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. erythroxyli fl.	2 to 8 C.c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms
Extr. eucalypti fl.	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims
Extr. euonymi fl.	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims
Extr. eupatorii fl.	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Extr. euphorb. ipec. fl.	0.30 to 2 C.c.	5 to 30 minims.
Extr. ferri pom.	0.20 to 1 Gm.	3 to 15 grains
Extr. frangulæ fl.	2 to 10 C.c.	½ to 2½ fl. drachms
Extr. frankeniæ fl.	0.50 to 1 C.c.	8 to 15 minims
Extr. gallæ fl.	3 to 8 C.c.	¾ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. gelsemii	0.10 to 0.50 C.c.	2 to 8 minims
Extr. gelsemii fl.	0.10 to 0.50 C.c.	1 to 8 minims
Extr. gent. fl.	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Extr. gent. comp. fl.	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Extr. gent. quinquefl. fl.	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. geranii fl.	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. gei fl.	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. gillenia fl.	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. gossypii fl.	1 to 3 C.c.	15 to 45 minims.
Extr. granati rad. cort. fl.	3 to 8 C.c.	¾ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. grind. rob. fl.	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. grind. squari fl.	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Extr. guaraci ligm. fl.	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Extr. guaranæ fl.	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. hæmatoxyli	0.50 to 2 Gm.	8 to 30 grains.
Extr. hæmotoxyli fl.	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Extr. hamamelid fl.	2 to 6 C.c.	30 to 90 minims
Extr. helleb. nigris	3 to 20 centigrams	½ to 3 grains.
Extr. helleb. nigris fl.	0.30 to 1 C.c.	5 to 15 minims
Extr. heloniæ fl.	0.50 to 2 C.c.	8 to 30 minims
Extr. hepaticæ fl.	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Extr. humuli	0.20 to 1 Gm.	3 to 15 grains
Extr. humuli fl.	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Extr. hydrangeæ fl.	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Extr. hydrastis	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains.
Extr. hydrastis fl.	0.50 to 2 C.c.	8 to 30 minims
Extr. hyoscyami (Engl.)	5 to 25 centigrams	1 to 4 grains.
Extr. hyoscyami alc.	5 to 10 centigrams	1 to 2 grains.
Extr. hyoscyami fol. fl.	0.20 to 1 C.c.	3 to 15 minims
Extr. hyoscyami sem. fl.	0.10 to 0.50 C.c.	2 to 8 minims
Extr. ignatiæ	2 to 8 centigrams	½ to 1¼ grains
Extr. ignatiæ fl.	0.05 to 0.30 C.c.	1 to 6 minims
Extr. ipecac fl.	0.20 to 4 C.c.	3 to 60 minims
Extr. iridis versicol.	0.20 to 0.30 Gm.	3 to 6 grains.
Extr. irid. versicol. fl.	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims
Extr. jalapæ; U. S. P., 1870	30 to 60 centigrams	½ to 10 grains.
Extr. jalapæ alc.	20 to 40 centigrams	3 to 6 grains.
Extr. jalapæ fl.	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. juglandis	1 to 2 Gm.	15 to 30 grains.
Extr. juglandis fl.	3 to 8 C.c.	¾ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. junip. fl.	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims

DOSE TABLE.—*Continued.*

Remedies.	Dose in metric weights or measures.	Dose in apothecaries' weights or measures.
Extr. kamala fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. kino, liquid	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. krameriæ	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains.
Extr. krameriæ fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. lactucæ	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains.
Extr. lactucæ fl	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. lactucarii fl	0.50 to 2 C. c.	8 to 30 minims.
Extr. lappæ fl	4 to 8 C. c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. laricis fl	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. leonuri fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. leptandræ	20 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains.
Extr. leptandræ fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. lobeliæ fl	0.30 to 2 C. c.	5 to 30 C. c.
Extr. lobeliæ sem. fl	0.20 to 1 C. c.	3 to 15 C. c.
Extr. lupulini fl	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Extr. lycopi fl	0.30 to 2 C. c.	5 to 30 minims.
Extr. malti	5 to 10 Gm.	1 to 2½ drachms.
Extr. manzanitæ fl	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. marrubii fl	4 to 8 C. c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. matico fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. matricariæ fl	0.50 to 2 C. c.	8 to 30 minims.
Extr. menispermi fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. methystice fl	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. mezerei	3 to 6 centigrams	½ to 1 grain.
Extr. mezerei fl	0.20 to 0.60 C. c.	3 to 10 minims.
Extr. micromeriæ fl	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. mitchellæ fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. myricæ fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. nectandræ fl	4 to 15 C. c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Extr. nuc. vom.	2 to 10 centigrams	⅓ to 1½ grains.
Extr. nuc. vom. fl	0.06 to 0.30 C. c.	1 to 5 minims.
Extr. nuphar fl	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Extr. nymphææ fl	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Extr. œnotheræ fl	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. opii	1 to 3 centigrams	⅛ to ½ grain.
Extr. papaveris	3 to 12 centigrams	½ to 2 grains.
Extr. papaveris fl	1 to 3 C. c.	15 to 45 minims.
Extr. pareiræ fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. petroselini fl	4 to 8 C. c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. phellandrii fl	4 to 8 C. c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. phoradendri fl	2 to 4 C. c.	½ to 1 fl. drachm.
Extr. physostigmæ	4 to 10 milligrams	1/15 to ⅙ grain.
Extr. physostigmæ fl	0.06 to 0.20 C. c.	1 to 3 minims.
Extr. phytolaccæ baccar fl	0.30 to 2 C. c.	5 to 30 minims.
Extr. phytolaccæ rad.	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Extr. phytolaccæ rad. fl	0.30 to 2 C. c.	5 to 30 minims.
Extr. pilocarpi fl	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. pimentæ fl	1 to 3 C. c.	15 to 45 minims.
Extr. piper. nigr. fl	1 to 3 C. c.	15 to 45 minims.
Extr. piscidiæ fl	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. podophylli	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 1½ grains.
Extr. podophylli fl	0.50 to 2 C. c.	8 to 30 minims.
Extr. polygoni fl	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. polygonati fl	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Extr. populi fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.

DOSE TABLE.—*Continued*

Remedies.	Dose in metric weights or measures.	Dose in apothecaries' weights or measures.
Extr. primos fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. prun. virg. fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. ptelea fl	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. pulsatillæ fl	0.10 to 0.20 C. c.	2 to 3 minims.
Extr. quassiæ	6 to 30 centigrams	1 to 5 grains.
Extr. quassiæ fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. quercus fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. rhamni cath. fl. fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. rhamni pursh. cort. fl	2 to 8 C. c.	30 to 120 minims.
Extr. rhei	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains.
Extr. rhei fl	1 to 3 C. c.	15 to 45 minims.
Extr. rhois arom. fl	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. rhois glabr. cort. fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. rhois glabr. fruct. fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. rhois toxicod. fl	0.06 to 0.40 C. c.	1 to 6 minims.
Extr. ricini fol. fl.	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. rosæ fl	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. rubi fl	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. rumicis fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. rutæ fl	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. sabbatiæ fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. sabinæ fl	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Extr. salicis fl	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. salviæ fl	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. sambuci fl	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. sanguin fl	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Extr. santali citr. fl	4 to 8 C. c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. santonicæ fl	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. sarsap fl	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. compt. fl	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. sassafras fl	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. scillæ fl	0.30 to 2 C. c.	5 to 30 minims.
Extr. scillæ comp. fl	0.30 to 2 C. c.	5 to 30 minims.
Extr. scoparii fl	2 to 4 C. c.	½ to 1 fl. drachm.
Extr. scutellariæ fl	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. senecionis fl	4 to 8 C. c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. senegæ fl	0.50 to 1 C. c.	8 to 15 minims.
Extr. sennæ fl	4 to 15 C. c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Extr. serpent. fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. simarubæ fl	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. solidag. fl	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. spigeliæ fl	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. spigeliæ et sennæ fl	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. stillingiæ fl	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. stillingiæ comp. fl.	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. stramonii (Engl.)	3 to 6 centigrams	½ to 1 grain.
Extr. stramonii fol. alc.	2 to 4 centigrams	¼ to ½ grain.
Extr. stramonii sem.	1 to 3 centigrams	⅙ to ¼ grain.
Extr. stramonii fl	0.06 to 0.40 C. c.	1 to 6 minims.
Extr. sumbul fl	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. taraxaci	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains.
Extr. taraxaci fl	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. thujæ fl	0.50 to 1 C. c.	8 to 15 minims.
Extr. toxicodendri fl	0.06 to 0.30 C. c.	1 to 5 minims.
Extr. trifol. prat fl	4 to 8 C. c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.

DOSE TABLE —*Continued*

Remedies	Dose in metric weights or measures.	Dose in apothecaries weights or measures
Extr. trillii fl.	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. trit. rep. fl.	1 to 15 C. c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms
Extr. tussilag. fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. urticæ rad. fl.	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Extr. ustilag. maid. fl.	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. uvæ ursi fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. vaccin. crassifol. fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. valer.	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains.
Extr. valer. fl.	2 to 4 C. c.	30 to 60 minims.
Extr. veratr. vir. fl.	0.10 to 0.50 C. c.	2 to 8 minims.
Extr. verbenæ fl.	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Extr. viburni opuli fl.	4 to 8 C. c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. viburni [prunifol.] fl.	4 to 8 C. c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Extr. xanthoxyli cort. fl.	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. xanthoxyli fruct. fl.	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims.
Extr. zingiberis fl.	0.50 to 2 C. c.	8 to 30 minims.
Fel bovis purif.	20 to 40 centigrams	3 to 6 grains.
Ferri arsen.	3 to 30 milligrams	$\frac{1}{20}$ to ½ grain.
Ferri benzoas.	5 to 30 centigrams	1 to 5 grains.
Ferri bromid.	5 to 30 centigrams	1 to 5 grains.
Ferri carb. sacch.	0.25 to 1 Gm.	4 to 15 grains.
Ferri chlorid.	5 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Ferri citr.	30 to 60 centigrams	5 to 10 grains.
Ferri et ammon. citr.	30 to 60 centigrams	5 to 10 grains.
Ferri et ammon. sulph.	30 to 60 centigrams	5 to 10 grains.
Ferri et ammon. tartr.	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains.
Ferri et cinchonid. citr.	30 to 60 centigrams	5 to 10 grains.
Ferri et pot. tartr.	1 to 4 Gm.	15 to 60 grains.
Ferri et quin. citr.	30 to 60 centigrams	5 to 10 grains.
Ferri et strychn. citr.	5 to 30 centigrams	1 to 5 grains.
Ferri ferrocyanid.	20 to 30 centigrams	3 to 5 grains.
Ferri hypophosphis.	30 to 60 centigrams	5 to 10 grains.
Ferri iodidum.	5 to 30 centigrams	1 to 5 grains.
Ferri iodidum sacch.	10 to 60 centigrams	2 to 10 grains.
Ferri lactas.	5 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Ferri oxalas.	5 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Ferri oxid. magnet.	30 to 60 centigrams	5 to 10 grains.
Ferri oxid. hydrat.	15 to 60 Gm.	½ to 2 ounces.
Ferri phosphas.	5 to 30 centigrams	1 to 5 grains.
Ferri pyrophosphas.	5 to 30 centigrams	1 to 5 grains.
Ferri subcarb.	0.30 to 2 Gm.	5 to 30 grains.
Ferri sulphas.	5 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Ferri sulphas exsiccat.	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 1½ grains
Ferri valer.	5 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Ferrum dialys.	0.06 to 1 C. c.	1 to 15 minims.
Ferrum reduct.	6 to 30 centigrams	1 to 5 grains.
Guarana.	0.50 to 2 Gm.	8 to 30 grains.
Hydrarg. chlorid. corros.	1 to 6 milligrams	$\frac{1}{62}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.
Hydrarg. chlorid. mite.	1 to 50 centigrams	$\frac{1}{62}$ to 8 grains.
Hydrarg. cyanid.	4 to 30 milligrams	$\frac{1}{15}$ to ½ grain.
Hydrarg. iodid. flav.	1 to 6 centigrams	$\frac{1}{62}$ to 1 grain.
Hydrarg. iodid. rubr.	4 to 30 milligrams	$\frac{1}{15}$ to ½ grain.
Hydrarg. iodid. vir.	1 to 6 centigrams	$\frac{1}{62}$ to 1 grain.
Hydrarg. oxid. flav.	4 to 30 milligrams	$\frac{1}{15}$ to ½ grain.
Hydrarg. oxid. nigr.	6 to 60 milligrams	$\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 grain.

DOSE TABLE.—*Continued.*

Remedies.	Dose in metric weights or measures	Dose in apothecaries' weights or measures
Hydrarg. oxid. rubr.	4 to 30 milligrams	$\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain
Hydrarg. subsulphas flav.	15 to 60 milligrams	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain
Hydrarg. c. creta	15 to 50 centigrams	3 to 8 grains
Hyoscyamina, and salts.	0.50 to 2 milligrams	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain
Infusum brayeræ	60 to 250 C. c.	2 to 8 fl. ounces
Infusum digitalis	8 to 15 C. c.	2 to 4 fl. drachms
Infusum sennæ comp.	30 to 60 C. c.	1 to 2 fl. ounces
Iodoformum	5 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains
Iodum	1 to 3 centigrams	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Ipecacuanha { expect.	1 to 6 centigrams	$\frac{1}{6}$ to 1 grain
Ipecacuanha { emet.	1 to 2 Gm.	15 to 30 grains
Jalapa	1 to 2 Gm.	15 to 30 grains
Kamala	4 to 8 Gm.	1 to 2 drachms
Kino	0.50 to 2 Gm.	8 to 30 grains
Lactucarium	0.50 to 1 Gm.	8 to 15 grains
Liq. ammon. acet.	8 to 30 C. c.	2 to 8 fl. drachms
Liq. acidi arseniosi	0.10 to 0.50 C. c.	2 to 7 minims
Liq. arsen. et hydr. iod.	0.10 to 0.50 C. c.	2 to 7 minims.
Liq. ferri chloridi	0.10 to 0.60 C. c.	2 to 10 minims
Liq. ferri dialys.	0.06 to 1 C. c.	1 to 15 minims
Liq. ferri nitrat.	0.50 to 1 C. c.	8 to 15 minims
Liq. pepsini	8 to 15 C. c.	2 to 4 fl. drachms.
Liquor potassæ	0.30 to 2 C. c.	5 to 30 minims
Liquor potassii arsenit.	0.15 to 0.50 C. c.	3 to 7 minims
Liquor potassii citrat.	8 to 15 C. c.	2 to 4 fl. drachms
Liquor sodæ	0.30 to 2 C. c.	5 to 30 minims.
Liquor sodii arseniatis	0.15 to 0.50 C. c.	3 to 7 minims
Lithii benzoas	10 to 30 centigrams	2 to 5 grains
Lithii bromid.	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Lithii carb.	10 to 40 centigrams	2 to 6 grains
Lithii citr.	10 to 30 centigrams	2 to 5 grains.
Lithii salicylas	10 to 50 centigrams	2 to 8 grains.
Lupulinum	30 to 60 centigrams	5 to 10 grains
Magnesia	1 to 4 Gm.	15 to 60 grains
Magnesii carb.	1 to 4 Gm.	15 to 60 grains
Magnesii citr. gran.	8 to 30 Gm.	2 to 8 drachms.
Magnesii sulphas	8 to 30 Gm.	2 to 8 drachms
Magnesii sulphis	0.50 to 2 Gm.	8 to 30 grains
Mangani sulphas	10 to 60 centigrams	2 to 10 grains.
Manna	30 to 60 Gm.	1 to 2 ounces.
Massa copaibæ	0.30 to 2 Gm.	5 to 30 grains.
Massa ferri carb.	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains.
Massa hydrarg.	0.06 to 1 Gm.	1 to 15 grains
Mist. ammoniaci	15 to 30 C. c.	4 to 8 fl. drachms
Mist. asafœtidæ	15 to 30 C. c.	4 to 8 fl. drachms
Mist. chloroformi	15 to 30 C. c.	4 to 8 fl. drachms
Mist. cretæ	30 to 60 C. c.	1 to 2 fl. ounces
Mist. ferri comp.	15 to 60 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. ounces
Mist. ferri et amm. acet.	15 to 30 C. c.	½ to 1 fl. ounce.
Mist. glycyrrh. comp.	4 to 15 C. c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms
Mist. magnes. et asafet.	4 to 15 C. c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms
Mist. potassii citr.	15 to 60 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. ounces
Mist. rhei et sodæ	15 to 30 C. c.	½ to 1 fl. ounce
Morphina, and its salts	4 to 30 milligrams	$\frac{1}{15}$ to ½ grain
Moschus	0.10 to 1 Gm.	2 to 15 grains

DOSE TABLE.—*Continued.*

Remedies	Dose in metric weights or measures	Dose in apothecaries' weights or measures.
Narceina	1 to 10 centigrams	⅙ to 2 grains.
Nitroglycerinum	1 to 4 milligrams	$\frac{1}{65}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain.
Nux vomica	5 to 30 centigrams	1 to 5 grains.
Oleoresina aspidii	1 to 4 Gm	15 to 60 grams.
Oleoresina capsici	1 to 3 milligrams	¼ to ½ grain.
Oleoresina cubebæ	0.30 to 2 Gm.	5 to 30 grains.
Oleoresina lupulini	10 to 30 centigrams	2 to 5 grams.
Oleoresina piperis	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Oleoresina zingiberis	6 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Oleum copaibæ	0.50 to 1 C.c	8 to 15 minims.
Oleum cubebæ	1 to 2 C.c	15 to 30 minims.
Oleum eriger	0.30 to 1 C.c	5 to 15 minims.
Oleum eucalypti	0.60 to 2 C.c	10 to 30 minims.
Oleum phosphoratum	5 to 20 centigrams	1 to 3 grains.
Oleum sabinæ	0.06 to 0.20 C.c	1 to 3 minims.
Oleum terebinth	0.30 to 2 C.c	5 to 30 minims.
Oleum tiglii	1 to 10 centigrams	$\frac{1}{6}$ to 1½ grains.
Opium (14 % morphine)	1 to 10 centigrams	⅙ to 1½ grains.
Pepsinum purum	1 to 15 Gm	15 grains to ½ ounce.
Pepsinum saccharatum	2 to 30 Gm	30 grains to 1 ounce.
Phosphorus	0.50 to 3 milligrms	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.
Physostigminæ salicylas	0.50 to 1 millig m	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ grain.
Physostigminæ sulphas	0.50 to 1 millig'm	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ grain.
Picrotoxinum	1 to 8 milligrams	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.
Pilocarpina (and salts)	1 to 30 milligrams	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Pil. aloes	1 to 3 pills	1 to 3 pills
Pil. aloes et asafet	2 to 5 pills	2 to 5 pills.
Pil. aloes et ferri	1 to 3 pills	1 to 3 pills.
Pil. aloes et mast	1 to 3 pills	1 to 3 pills
Pil. aloes et myrrhæ	2 to 5 pills	2 to 5 pills.
Pil. antim. comp	1 to 3 pills	1 to 3 pills.
Pil. asafœtidæ	1 to 6 pills	1 to 6 pills.
Pil. cathart. comp	1 to 4 pills	1 to 4 pills.
Pil. ferri comp	2 to 5 pills	2 to 5 pills
Pil. ferri iodidi	1 to 4 pills	1 to 4 pills.
Pil. galbani comp	1 to 5 pills	1 to 5 pills.
Pil. opii	1 to 2 pills	1 to 2 pills.
Pil. phosphori	1 to 4 pills	1 to 4 pills.
Pil. rhei	2 to 5 pills	2 to 5 pills.
Pil. rhei comp	2 to 5 pills	2 to 5 pills.
Piperinum	5 to 50 centigrams	1 to 8 grains.
Plumbi acetas	3 to 20 centigrams	½ to 3 grains.
Plumbi iodidum	3 to 20 centigrams	½ to 3 grains.
Potassii acetas	1 to 4 Gm	15 to 60 grains.
Potassii bicarb	0.50 to 4 Gm	8 to 60 grains.
Potassii bitartr	4 to 8 Gm	1 to 2 grains.
Potassii bromid	0.50 to 4 Gm	8 to 60 grains.
Potassii carb	0.50 to 2 Gm	8 to 30 grains.
Potassii chloras	0.50 to 2 Gm	8 to 30 grains.
Potassii citras	1 to 4 Gm	15 to 60 grains.
Potassii cyanid	4 to 8 milligrams	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.
Potassii et sodii tartr	15 to 30 Gm	½ to 1 ounce.
Potassii hypophosphis	0.30 to 1 Gm	5 to 15 grains.
Potassii iodid	0.10 to 1 Gm	2 to 15 grains.
Potassii nitras	0.50 to 1 Gm	8 to 15 grains.

DOSE TABLE.—*Continued.*

Remedies.	Dose in metric weights or measures.	Dose in apothecaries' weights or measures
Potassii sulphas	4 to 15 Gm.	1 to 4 drachms
Potassii sulphidum	5 to 60 centigrams	1 to 10 grains
Potassii sulphis	1 to 2 Gm.	15 to 30 grains
Potassii tartras	5 to 30 Gm.	1 to 8 drachms
Pulv. antimonialis	15 to 60 centigrams	3 to 10 grains
Pulv. aromat.	0.50 to 2 Gm.	8 to 30 grains
Pulv. cretæ comp.	0.50 to 2 Gm.	8 to 30 grains
Pulv. glycyrrh. comp.	2 to 4 Gm.	30 to 60 grains
Pulv. ipecac. et opii	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains
Pulv. jalapæ comp.	2 to 4 Gm.	30 to 60 grains
Pulv. morphinæ comp.	0.50 to 1 Gm.	8 to 15 grains.
Pulv. rhei comp.	2 to 4 Gm.	30 to 60 grains.
Quinidina (and salts)	0.05 to 2 Gm.	1 to 30 grains
Quinina (and salts)	0.05 to 2 Gm.	1 to 30 grains
Quiniæ arsenias	1 to 5 centigrams	⅙ to 1 grain
Resina copaibæ	10 to 60 centigrams	2 to 10 grains
Resina jalapæ	10 to 30 centigrams	2 to 5 grains.
Resina podophylli	8 to 30 milligrams	⅛ to ½ grain
Resina scammonii	10 to 60 centigrams	2 to 10 grains
Rheum	0.10 to 2 Gm.	2 to 30 grains.
Salicinum	0.50 to 2 Gm.	8 to 30 grains.
Santonica	0.50 to 4 Gm.	8 to 60 grains
Santoninum	6 to 30 centigrams	1 to 5 grains
Sapo	0.30 to 2 Gm.	5 to 30 grains
Scammonium	0.20 to 1 Gm.	3 to 15 grains
Senna	0.50 to 4 Gm.	8 to 60 grains
Sodii acetas	1 to 4 Gm.	15 to 60 grains
Sodii arsenas	1 to 6 milligrams	1/60 to 1/10 grain
Sodii benzoas	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains.
Sodii bicarb	0.50 to 2 Gm.	8 to 30 grains
Sodii bisulphis	0.50 to 2 Gm.	8 to 30 grains
Sodii boras	0.50 to 2 Gm.	8 to 30 grains.
Sodii bromid	0.50 to 2 Gm.	8 to 30 grains.
Sodii carb.	0.50 to 2 Gm.	8 to 30 grains.
Sodii carb. exsicc.	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains.
Sodii chloras	0.30 to 2 Gm.	5 to 30 grains.
Sodii hypophosphis	0.50 to 1 Gm.	8 to 15 grains.
Sodii hyposulphis	0.50 to 2 Gm.	8 to 30 grains.
Sodii iodidum	0.30 to 1 Gm.	5 to 15 grains.
Sodii phosphas	0.10 to 1 Gm.	2 to 15 grains.
Sodii salicylas	0.30 to 2 Gm.	5 to 30 grains.
Sodii santoninas	15 to 60 centigrams	2 to 10 grains.
Sodii sulphas	4 to 30 Gm.	1 to 2 grains
Sodii sulphis	0.50 to 2 Gm.	8 to 30 grains
Spir. æther	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Spir. æther. nitrosi	2 to 8 C.c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms
Spir. ammoniæ	0.50 to 2 C.c.	8 to 30 minims.
Spir. ammoniæ arom.	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims
Spir. camphoræ	0.50 to 2 C.c.	8 to 30 minims
Spir. chloroformi	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims
Spir. lavend. comp.	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims.
Spir. menth. pip.	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims
Strychnina (and salts)	1 to 5 milligrams	1/60 to 1/12 grain
Sulphur	2 to 15 Gm.	½ to 4 drachms
Syrupus acidi hydroiodici		
Syrupus allii	5 to 15 C.c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms

DOSE TABLE.—*Continued.*

Remedies.	Dose in metric weights or measures	Dose in apothecaries' weights or measures.
Syrupus calcii lactophos.	5 to 10 C.c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Syrupus calcis	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims.
Syrupus ferri bromidi	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims.
Syrupus ferri iodidi	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims.
Syrupus ferri oxidi	5 C.c.	1 fl. drachm.
Syrupus ferri hypophosph	5 C.c.	1 fl. drachm.
Syr. fer. quin et str. phos.	5 C.c.	1 fl. drachm.
Syrupus hypophosphit.	5 C.c.	1 fl. drachm.
Syrupus hypophosph.c.fer	5 C.c.	1 fl. drachm.
Syrupus ipecac	2 to 15 C.c.	½ to 4 fl. drachms.
Syrupus krameriæ	2 to 15 C.c.	½ to 4 fl. drachms.
Syrupus lactucarii	5 to 10 C.c.	1 to 3 fl. drachms.
Syrupus rhei	4 to 15 C.c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Syrupus rhei arom	4 to 15 C.c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Syrupus rosæ	4 to 8 C.c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Syrupus rubi	4 to 8 C.c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Syrupus sarsap. comp.	4 to 15 C.c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Syrupus scillæ	2 to 4 C.c.	½ to 1 fl. drachm.
Syrupus scillæ comp.	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims.
Syrupus senegæ	4 to 8 C.c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Syrupus sennæ	5 to 15 C.c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Tinct. aconiti fol	0.50 to 1 C.c.	8 to 16 minims.
Tinct. aconiti rad	0.06 to 0.30 C.c.	1 to 5 minims.
Tinct. aconi rad. Fleming's	0.04 to 0.15 C.c.	⅔ to 2½ minims.
Tinct. aloes (1880)	2 to 8 C.c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. aloes et myrrhæ	4 to 8 C.c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. arnicæ flor.	0.50 to 2 C.c.	8 to 30 minims.
Tinct. arnicæ rad.	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims.
Tinct. asafœtidæ	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims.
Tinct. belladonnæ	0.30 to 1 C.c.	8 to 15 minims.
Tinct. bryoniæ	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims.
Tinct. calendulæ	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims.
Tinct. calumbæ	3 to 15 C.c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Tinct. cannabis ind.	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims.
Tinct. cantharid.	0.50 to 1 C.c.	8 to 15 minims.
Tinct. capsici	0.50 to 1 C.c.	8 to 15 minims.
Tinct. catechu comp.	2 to 8 C.c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. chiratæ	1 to 4 C.c.	15 to 60 minims.
Tinct. cimicifugæ	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims.
Tinct. cinchonæ	2 to 8 C.c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. cinchonæ comp.	2 to 8 C.c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. colchici rad.	0.30 to 1 C.c.	5 to 15 minims.
Tinct. colchici sem.	0.30 to 1 C.c.	5 to 15 minims.
Tinct. conii	0.30 to 2 C.c.	5 to 30 minims.
Tinct. croci	4 to 8 C.c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. cubebæ	4 to 8 C.c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. digitalis	0.30 to 1 C.c.	6 to 15 minims.
Tinct. ferri acet.	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims.
Tinct. ferri chloridi	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims.
Tinct. fer. chloridi æther.	1 to 2 C.c.	15 to 30 minims.
Tinct. ferri pomati	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims.
Tinct. gallæ	2 to 8 C.c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. gelsemii	0.50 to 1 C.c.	8 to 15 minims.
Tinct. guaiaci	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims.
Tinct. guaiaci ammon.	2 to 4 C.c.	30 to 60 minims.
Tinct. hellebori	0.60 to 1 C.c.	10 to 15 minims.

DOSE TABLE.—*Continued.*

Remedies.	Dose in metric weights or measures.	Dose in apothecaries' weights or measures.
Tinct. humuli	4 to 10 C. c.	1 to 2½ fl. drachms.
Tinct. hydrastis	2 to 6 C. c.	30 to 90 minims.
Tinct. hyoscyami fol.	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Tinct. hyoscyami sem.	1 to 2 C. c.	15 to 30 minims.
Tinct. ignatiæ	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Tinct. iodi	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Tinct. ipecac. et opii	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Tinct. jalapæ	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. kino	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. krameriæ	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. lavend. comp.	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. lobeliæ	1 to 3 C. c.	15 to 45 minims.
Tinct. lupulini	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. matico	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. moschi	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Tinct. nuc. vomicæ	0.50 to 3 C. c.	8 to 45 minims.
Tinct. opii	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Tinct. opii camph.	0.50 to 5 C. c.	8 to 75 minims.
Tinct. phytolaccæ	0.50 to 4 C. c.	8 to 60 minims.
Tinct. physostigmatis	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Tinct. pyrethri	0.50 to 2 C. c.	8 to 30 minims.
Tinct. quassiæ	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. rhei	4 to 30 C. c.	1 to 8 fl. drachms.
Tinct. rhei arom.	2 to 5 C. c.	30 to 75 minims.
Tinct. rhei dulc.	4 to 15 C. c.	1 to 4 fl. drachms.
Tinct. sanguinariæ	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Tinct. scillæ	0.50 to 4 C. c.	8 to 60 minims.
Tinct. serpentariæ	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. stramon. fol.	0.50 to 1 C. c.	8 to 15 minims.
Tinct. stramon. sem.	0.30 to 1 C. c.	6 to 15 minims.
Tinct. sumbul	0.50 to 2 C. c.	8 to 30 minims.
Tinct. valer.	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. valer. ammon.	2 to 8 C. c.	½ to 2 fl. drachms.
Tinct. veratr. vir.	0.20 to 0.60 C. c.	3 to 10 minims.
Tinct. zingiberis	1 to 4 C. c.	15 to 60 minims.
Tritur. elaterini	8 to 30 milligrams	¼ to ½ grain.
Veratrina	1 to 6 milligrams	$\frac{1}{81}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.
Vin. aloes	4 to 8 C. c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Vin antim { expect et. alt.	0.06 to 0.50 C. c.	1 to 8 minims.
Vin antim { emet.	2 to 5 C. c.	30 to 75 minims.
Vin. colch. rad.	0.50 to 3 C. c.	8 to 45 minims.
Vin. colch. sem.	0.30 to 2 C. c.	5 to 30 minims.
Vin. ergotæ	4 to 12 C. c.	1 to 3 fl. drachms.
Vin. ferri amar.	5 C. c.	1 fl. drachm.
Vin. ferri citrat.	5 C. c.	1 fl. drachm.
Vin. ipecac. { expect.	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Vin. ipecac. { emet.	10 to 25 C. c.	3 to 6 fl. drachms.
Vin. opii	0.30 to 1 C. c.	5 to 15 minims.
Vin. rhei	4 to 8 C. c.	1 to 2 fl. drachms.
Zinci acet	5 to 12 centigrams	1 to 2 grains.
Zinci bromid	3 to 10 centigrams	½ to 2 grains.
Zinci iodid	3 to 15 centigrams	½ to 3 grains.
Zinci oxid	6 to 60 centigrams	1 to 10 grains.
Zinci phosphid	5 to 10 milligrams	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain.
Zinci sulphas emet.	1 to 2 Gm.	15 to 30 grains.
Zinci valerianas	6 to 40 centigrams	1 to 6 grains.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE PERIOD OF UTERO-GESTATION.

NINE CALENDAR MONTHS.			TEN LUNAR MONTHS.	
From	To	Days.	To	Days.
January 1....	September 30....	273	October 7.....	280
February 1...	October 31.....	273	November 7.....	280
March 1.....	November 30...	275	December 5.....	280
April 1.....	December 31....	275	January 5.....	280
May 1.....	January 31.....	276	February 4.....	280
June 1.....	February 28....	273	March 7.....	280
July 1.....	March 31.....	274	April 6.....	280
August 1.....	April 30.....	273	May 7.....	280
September 1..	May 31.....	273	June 7.....	280
October 1.....	June 30.....	273	July 7.....	280
November 1..	July 31.....	273	August 7.....	280
December 1..	August 31.....	274	September 6....	280

The above Obstetric "Ready Reckoner" consists of two columns, one of Calendar, the other of Lunar months, and may be read as follows:—a Patient has ceased to menstruate on the 1st of July; her confinement may be expected at soonest about 31st of March *the end of nine Calendar months*; or at latest, on the 6th of April *the end of ten Lunar months*. Another has ceased to menstruate on the 29th January; her confinement may be expected on the 30th September, plus 20 days *the end of nine Calendar months*, at soonest, or on the 7th October, plus 20 days *the end of ten Lunar months*, at latest.

A List of the Most Important NEW REMEDIES, and a Few Old Ones which have recently been revived.

BY HENRY MORRIS, M.D.

ABRUS PRÆCATORIUS—*(Jequirity.)* useful in intractable forms of eye disease, as granular conjunctivitis, inveterate pannus, corneal ulcers, etc., but requires caution in its use. It sets up a severe conjunctivitis, which may be purulent, and which on subsiding leaves the conjunctiva in a healthier condition. Take 32 well pulverized seed triturate and then macerate them for 24 hours in 500 Gm. of cold water, then add 500 Gm. of hot water, and filter the liquid immediately on cooling. Bathe the eye 3 times daily, for 3 days, when sufficient inflammation will be induced.

ADONIDINE (recently obtained by Cervello from Adonis vernalis) similar in its effects to digitalin, but much more energetic, as gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ is sufficient to arrest the cardiac action of a frog. It appears to have no cumulative action.

AMBROSIA TRIFIDA *(Ragweed)* recommended as a styptic in various hemorrhages.

ARECA CATECHU *(Betel nut).* The seed are recommended as anthelmintic.

ASPIDOSPERMA QUEBRACHO *(Quebracho bark)*, acts primarily upon the respiratory motor apparatus, rendering the breathing deeper and slower. It is very beneficial in various forms of dyspnœa, as that occurring in emphysema, asthma, bronchial catarrh, etc., and has also been given as an astringent in diarrhœa. It does not prove of as much benefit in asthma due to valvular disease, as in other forms of the affection. *Dose* of the *fluid extract* ℥ xx-45.

BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM *(Oregon-grape root)* is recommended as an alterative and tonic in scrofula, secondary and tertiary syphilis, and chronic cutaneous affections, especially of the squamous variety, as eczema, psoriasis, etc. *Dose* of the *fluid extract*, ℥ x-ʒj.

BETEL NUT, see *Areca Catechu*.

CAFFEINA (officinal) causes cerebral excitement, wakefulness, and hallucinations; at first increases, but afterward depresses the cardiac action and arterial pressure; and produces diuresis in from 12 to 24 hours. It is used in nervous headache (gr. j-ij) in cardiac dropsy (gr. iv gradually increased to gr. xv or even gr. xxx, thrice daily) and to antagonize opium narcosis. It is said to be of great benefit in cases of fatty heart when digitalis does not act or is contra-indicated. It is of no use in albuminuria, when not dependent on cardiac disease.

CASCARA AMARGA (the bark of) recommended in secondary syphilis, as a tonic and alterative, in *doses* of ℥ x-ʒj of the *fluid extract*.

CASCARA SAGRADA, see *Rhamnus Purshiana*.

CEREUS BONPLANDII and CEREUS GRANDIFLORIS have been recommended in palpitation of the heart, especially functional and cardiac dyspnœa. The *fluid extract* of either may be given in doses of gtt x-xxx.

CHAULMUGRA OIL. see *Gynocardia odorata*.

CHRYSAROBINUM *(Chrysarobin)* officinal, often improperly called *Chrysophanic acid*, causes, when applied externally, especially about the head and face, irritation and inflammation of the skin (sometimes, a papular eruption) which is not always limited to the seat of application. It is an excellent application in psoriasis and the various forms of ringworm, but should not be used over a large surface at one time. The officinal *ointment* contains 10 per cent. of the drug.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS *Lily of the Valley*) is said to stimulate the central cardiac inhibitory apparatus, thus slowing the heart and finally arresting it in systole; the respiration is at first increased in frequency, then retarded and deepened; the blood pressure is increased by stimulation of the vaso-motor nerves and contraction of the peripheral vessels; the urine is increased in quantity and reflex action is lowered.

It is recommended to make the cardiac contractions stronger, slower, and more regular; to deepen and render easier the respiration in dyspnœa, whether cardiac or emphysematous; as a diuretic, especially in cardiac dropsies; and to lower reflex action. It should not be used in gastric or intestinal catarrh; in acute affections of the liver, spleen, or kidneys; in inflammation of the uterus or ovaries; in pregnancy; in hemorrhoids; or in fatty degeneration of the heart. The *fluid extract* may be given in doses of gtt. xv–xx every 3 or 4 hours, until the desired effects are produced.

CORN ERGOT or **CORN-SMUT**, see *Ustilago.*

CORN SILK, see *Stigmata Maydis.*

COTO BARK containing *Cotoin, Paracotoin*, etc.) is highly recommended in various forms of obstinate diarrhœa, cholera infantum etc. In the diarrhœa following typhoid fever or accompanying phthisis it is often curative, or at least palliative in its effects, and diminishes also the colliquative sweating of the latter disease. It occasionally causes nausea, vomiting and epigastric pain, from the presence of an aromatic resin which it contains; but these effects may be obviated by the use of *cotoin* (dose gr. ¼ iss; t. d.) or *paracotoin* (dose gr. iv–v; t. d.). Dose of the *tincture* (10 per cent. of the bark) f℥j–ij; of the *fluid extract* gtt. i–x or xv.

DUBOISIA MYOPŒOIDES the leaves of); contains an alkaloid *duboisiæ* (or *duboisine*). Its effects are similar to those of atropine, from which it differs in causing more rapid dilatation of the pupil, total paralysis of accommodation, and in being less irritating. It may be used topically or by subcutaneous injection (gr. $\frac{1}{16}$).

ERGOTININE is said to be the true active principle of ergot, and as such is said to be used successfully in cases to which ergot is applicable.

ERIODYCTION CALIFORNICUM *Yerba Santa*) is recommended to disguise the taste of quinine, and as an expectorant in chronic bronchitis, etc. *Dose* of the fluid extract, f℥ss–j.

EUCALYPTOL obtained from the essential oil of Eucalyptus globulus) is useful in bronchitis and pertussis, and has lately been strongly recommended as an inhalation in infectious diseases, as typhoid fever, influenza, diphtheria, etc. In the latter affection, it is said, the false membrane is easily coughed up, and sometimes casts of the bronchi even, if the patient is kept in a moist atmosphere, which is charged with the vapor of eucalyptol by means of an atomizer. Inhalations are also recommended in croup, bronchitis, asthma, etc.

EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS (*Wahoo*) is a powerful hepatic stimulant, and hydragogue cathartic. It is said to act through the solar and hypogastric plexus of the sympathetic. It acts upon the kidneys by increasing the blood pressure, and in over-doses causes albuminuria. It is useful in torpid conditions of the liver and bowels. *Dose* of the *extract* (officinal) gr. iij–v.

FRANCISCEA UNIFLORA (*Manaca*) has been recommended for chronic rheumatism, chronic joint pains, syphilis, scrofula, etc. *Dose* of the *fluid extract*, ♏v–f℥j, several times a day.

FRANKENIA GRANDIFOLIA (*Yerba Reuma*) is recommended as a local application in all chronic catarrhs of mucous membranes, especially in chronic nasal catarrh, and as an injection in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa, in the strength of *fluid extract*, f3ij to water, f3iv. It has been used internally in *doses* of ℥|x–xx.

FUCHSINE is said to be of service in chronic albuminuria with œdema. *Dose*, gr. j–iij, thrice daily.

GRINDELIA (officinal;—the leaves and flowering tops of the *G. robusta*) slows the cardiac and respiratory movements, and in large doses possesses decided hypnotic effects, during which reflex action, motion, and sensation, are depressed. It is highly recommended in asthma, especially in the spasmodic variety, and will frequently check hay asthma and hay fever. It is also recommended in chronic pyelitis or cystitis, etc. Dose of the *fluid extract*, ℥|x–f3j.

GRINDELIA SQUARROSA is recommended in chronic malaria, and in enlargement of the spleen, etc., in which affections it is said to prove very beneficial. *Dose* of the *fluid extract*, ℥|x–f3ss.

GUACHAMACA produces effects similar to those caused by curare, but differs in not disturbing the respiration, circulation nor cardiac action. The hypodermic injection of gr. ½, given to a young man suffering with cramps, produced no effect for three-quarters of an hour, when the patient suddenly fell into a deep sleep, lasting for 4 hours. It is believed to be a good motor-depressant and hypnotic.

GYNOCARDIA ODORATA. The seed of this plant contain an oil known as *Chaulmugra oil*, which has been highly recommended in leprosy, especially in the macular and anæsthetic varieties. It has also been used in syphilis, rheumatism, scrofula, phthisis, etc., both internally and as a local application. *Dose* of the *oil*, gtt. v . of the *powdered seed*, gr. v, in pill.

HOANG-NAN, see *Strychnos gaultheriana*.

ICHTHYOL (derived by distillation from a bituminous mineral found in small quantites in the Tyrol) contains 10 per cent. of sulphur, and is recommended for eczema, applied locally. It is also strongly recommended as a local application in acute and chronic rheumatism, at the same time that the salicylic acid treatment is being given internally. It has been used locally in gout. Occasionally it causes a superficial inflammation of the skin.

JAMAICA DOGWOOD, see *Piscidia erythrina*.

JEQUIRITY, see *Abrus precatorius*.

KAIRINA, in doses of gr. v–viii every hour, is recommended as the "most certain, most powerful, and most rapid" antipyretic we possess, and is given in all conditions of hyperpyrexia.

LILY OF THE VALLEY, see *Convallaria Majalis*.

LIPPIA MEXICANA has been recommended as a sedative and expectorant, in various bronchial affections.

MANACA, see *Franciscea uniflora*.

MANGIFERA INDICA (*Mango*) has been used in the treatment of diarrhœa, dysentery, inflammation of the uterus, etc., and as an injection in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa. It is said to check profuse menstruation and also the hemorrhage which follows a miscarriage. *Dose* of the *fluid* extract, ℥|x–f3j.

MENTHOL (*Peppermint camphor*) has antiseptic properties similar to thymol. It has been principally used as a local application in the treatment of neuralgia of various kinds, as neuralgia of the 5th nerve, cervico-brachial, intercostal, and lumbo-abdominal neuralgia, or in sciatica, in which affections it often gives wonderful relief. A solution (℈j to alcohol f℥ss) should be painted over the painful part. It has also been used in odontalgia, applied to the cavity of the carious tooth.

MUSCARINA (an active principle obtained from *Agaricus muscarius*) causes profuse perspiration and salivation, and increases the hepatic, pancreatic and intestinal secretions. It is a cardiac motor-depressant, and produces dyspnœa by contracting the pulmonary vessels. *Dose*, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; ss, hypodermically. It has been recommended in the sweating of phthisis, in the dose of ♏v of a "one per cent. solution of liquid extract."

MYRTUS CHEKAN has been recommended as an expectorant in chronic "winter cough," bronchitis, etc. It has also been used in catarrh of the bladder "and other affections of the mucous membranes." *Dose* of the *fluid extract*, f℥j–iv.

NITROGLYCERINUM (*Nitroglycerin — Trinitroglycerin — Glonoin*) is used in solution of the strength of 1 per cent., the *dose* of which is, gtt. j–vj. Three minutes after taking gtt. j, it is said, the cardiac action is increased and the sounds much stronger, the pulse rises from 8 to 16 beats per minute, and the arterial tension is lowered. These effects last three-quarters of an hour. When gtt. ij are taken, the effects are headache and flushed face, in addition to the above. Photophobia and painful throbbing of the head are produced by gtt. vj. The urine is said to be unaffected. In toxic doses, death is caused by paralysis of the respiratory muscles. This remedy is highly recommended in angina pectoris from any cause. It seems to be of more benefit in preventing the paroxysms, than in checking them when present. It is recommended also in the commencement of an attack of asthma (especially if due to emphysema) and in neuralgia.

NICKEL; SALTS OF. These are said to be excellent and powerful disinfectants. It has been found that $\frac{1}{10}$ of a 1 per cent. solution of the chloride, will kill bacteria termo.

OREGON-GRAPE ROOT see *Berberis aquifolium*.

PARACOTO BARK and PARACOTOIN, see *Coto Bark*.

PARALDEHYDE (a polymeric modification of aldehyde) acts first on the hemispheres, then on the medulla and cord. In large doses it paralyzes the respiratory centre. It diminishes reflex action. It is a hypnotic, producing a tranquil sleep, without unpleasant after-effects. During sleep the cardiac action is diminished in frequency and increased in force. It is recommended in the insomnia of various mental disorders, and also in sleeplessness from other causes, as from severe mental occupation, etc. *Dose*, ʒj–iv.

PELLETERINA (or *Pelletierina*, the active principle of the Punica granatum or pomegranate), is said to be one of the most efficient tæniacides we possess. Dose, gr. iv–xv.

PILOCARPINA (the active principle of *Pilocarpus pennatifolius* or *Jaborandi*) is similar in its effects to Jaborandi, and may be used for the same purposes, in doses of, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$–ss, hypodermically.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA (*Jamaica Dogwood*) is said to be a narcotic, to diminish reflex action; to dilate the pupil; to cause salivation and diaphoresis; to decrease the frequency of the pulse, and elevate arterial tension, and finally, to cause death by asphyxia. It is recommended as a substitute for opium to produce sleep and allay pain. *Dose* of the *fluid extract*, f3ss–j.

QUEBRACHO, see *Aspidosperma quebracho*.

RAGWEED, see *Ambrosia trifida*.

RESORCIN (made by fusing certain gums with potassium hydrate), is a powerful antiseptic. Given internally, it at first increases, then depresses the circulation, causes increased secretion from the salivary and sudoriparous glands, and depresses the temperature. It has been used successfully as a topical application to ulcers and chancres, and as an injection in purulent vaginitis. Internally, it is highly recom-

mended for puerperal fever, erysipelas (in which disease it has been used hypodermically), anthrax, intermittent fever, and in hyperpyrexias in *doses* of gr. xx–5j.

RHAMNUS PURSHIANA (*Cascara Sagrada—Chittern Bark*) is a good and efficient cathartic, highly recommended in habitual constipation. *Dose* of the *fluid extract*, ℥|x–f5j.

SAPO VIRIDIS (*Green Soap*) is used in various skin diseases, especially of the scaly variety. When properly applied, it will generally remove infiltrated patches of eczema rubrum. It is much used to remove scales and crusts in psoriasis, seborrhœa, etc.; and will cure tinea versicolor if rubbed in once or twice a day thoroughly, and allowed to remain. The part should not be washed until the fifth day, during which time the treatment should be kept up.

SARRACENIA FLAVA (*Trumpet plant—pitcher-plant*) has been used in dyspepsia, acute, chronic and infantile diarrhœa and chronic nasal catarrh, and as an injection in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. *Dose* of the *fluid extract*, ℥|x–f5j.

SODII NITRIS (*Sodium Nitrate*) is recommended as being as active, and reliable in angina pectoris, as either amyl nitrite or nitroglycerin, and having the advantage of not causing headache, giddiness, or other untoward symptoms, when given in medicinal doses. Dose, gr. ij–v. in water.

STIGMATA MAYDIS (*Corn Silk*) is recommended as a diuretic in those cases of heart disease and albuminuria which require such remedies. It is said to be a valuable agent in the treatment of cystitis, etc. Dose of the *fluid extract*, f5j

STRYCHNOS GAULTHERIANA (*Hoang-nan*), in common with other members of the same family, is a tetanizing agent. It is recommended in leprosy, syphilis, scrofula, various forms of ulcers, etc. It is given in pill, combined with alum and realgar. *Dose*, gr. ¼, ss.

TRICHLOPHENOL is recommended as an antiseptic twenty five times more powerful than carbolic acid. It does not irritate the tissues, and when applied in substance to wounds or ulcers, it has but a mild caustic effect. It is said to be a powerful deodorizer, and has been recommended as the best antiseptic for hospital gangrene, or any extensive gangrene whatever. Topically, it is said to have been used with beneficial results to phagedenic chancres (2.5 per cent. solution in glycerin).

THYMOL (a crystalline substance found in the volatile oil of the *Thymus vulgaris*) is a powerful antiseptic, analogous to carbolic acid in its effects. Internally it is an antipyretic (not, however, as powerful as salicylic acid) and causes diaphoresis, and sometimes diarrhœa, nausea and vomiting. It is recommended in inflammations and ulcerations of the mouth, and as an inhalation to diminish the expectoration of phthisis. Crystallized thymol is recommended internally in smallpox, in doses of gr. ss, and is used in solution as a gargle in diphtheria.

USTILAGO (Corn Smut—Corn Ergot) resembles ergot in its effects and uses, and may be given "in similar preparations and doses."

VIBURNUM (the bark of *Viburnum Prunifolium—Sloe* or *Black Haw*) is said to be a sedative and tonic to the nervous centres governing the uterine functions. It is recommended as an anti-abortive, and in all cases of uterine engorgement, ovarian irritation, etc. In irregular menstruation with dysmenorrhœa and excessive loss of blood, it appears to be of very great service. The *fluid extract* is officinal. Dose, f5ss–j.

WAHOO, see *Euonymus atropurpureus*.

YERBA REUMA, see *Frankenia Grandifolia*.

YERBA SANTA, see *Eriodyction Californicum*.

SYLVESTER'S METHOD

FOR PRODUCING ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.

From Dulles' Accidents and Emergencies.

Lay the person to be treated upon the back, then kneeling behind the head, seize each arm near the elbow and move them round horizontally, first away from the body, then over the head till they meet above it (see Fig. 1), when they should be given a steady pull for a few seconds. This fills the lungs with air by drawing the ribs up and so enlarging the cavity of the chest.

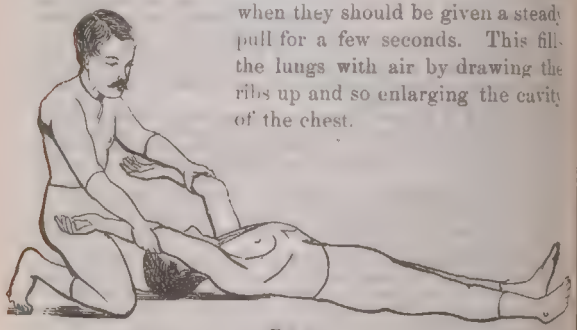


Fig. 1.

The second manœuvre consists in returning the arms to their former position alongside the chest (see Fig. 2), and making strong pressure against the lower ribs, so as to drive the air out of the chest and effect expiration. This should occupy but a second of time, and be repeated about sixteen times per minute for some time, and not abandoned until it has been certainly ascertained that the heart has ceased beating.

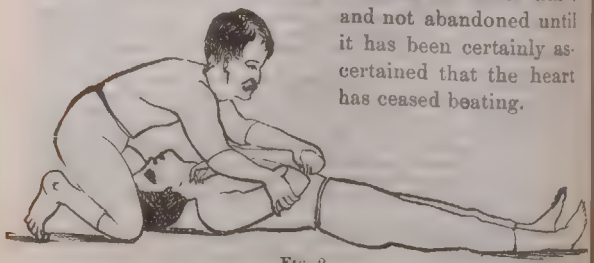
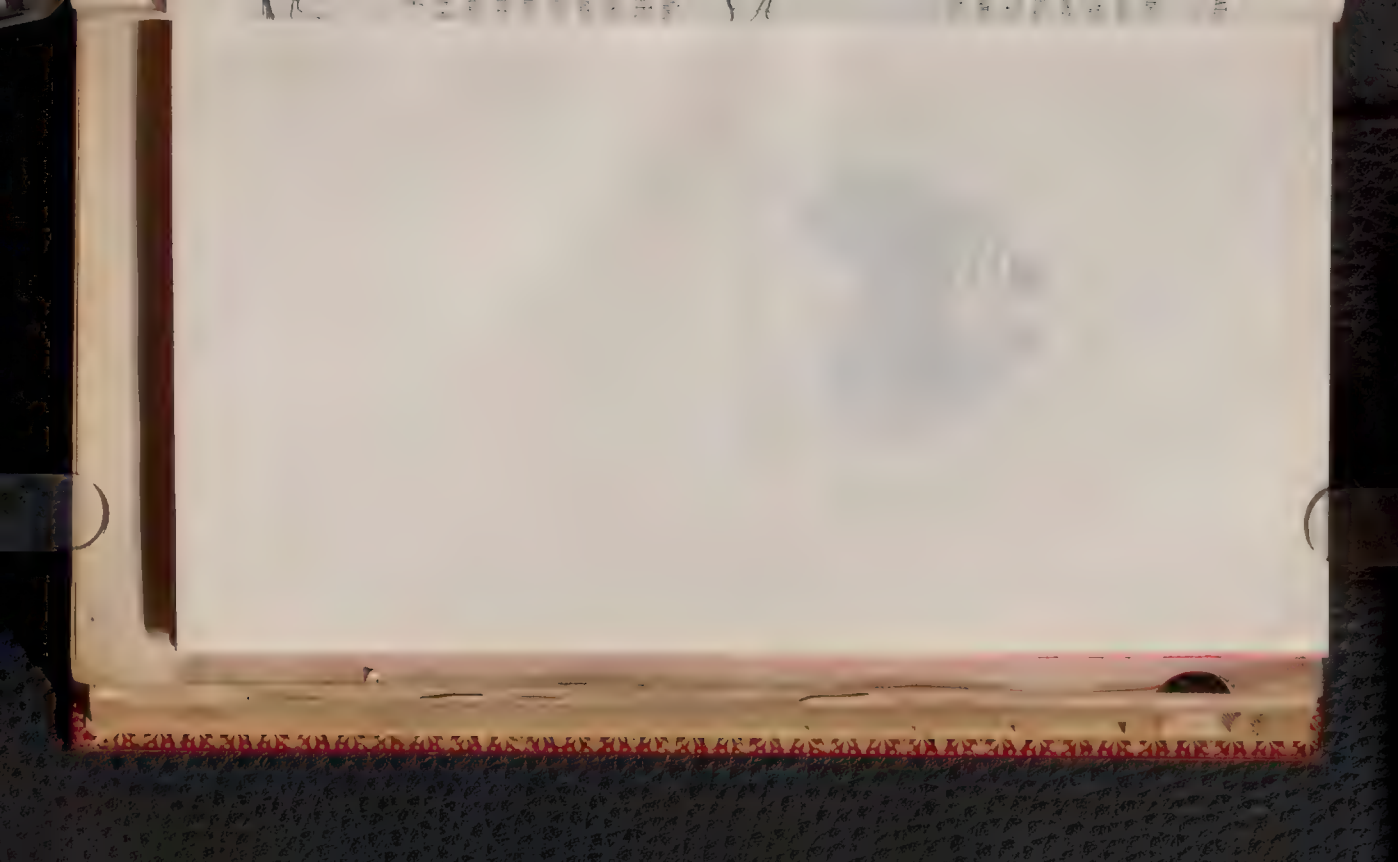
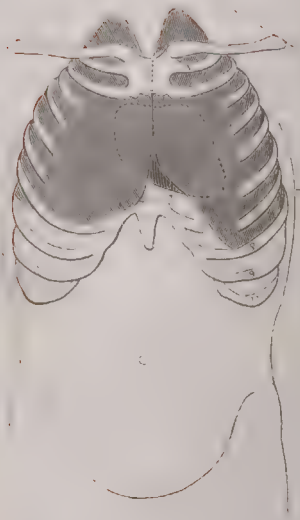


Fig. 2.





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Mr Fuller [illegible] C C

[illegible] C. 20 pd

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8 9 10 11 12 13 14

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Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
	6	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Anno

FEBRUARY

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

FEBRUARY.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	AUGUST.
8	9	10	11	12	13	
15	16	17	18	19	20	
22	23	24	25	26	27	
29	30	31				

MARCH

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

APRIL

MARCH.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

MARCH.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21

AMOUNT.

MARCH

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F	S.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

MAR. & APRIL

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.

AUGUST

APRIL

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
	6	7	8	9	10	11

Aug

d H. Sea

d

Bh

APRIL	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th	F.	S.	AMOUNT
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

Thomas Smith — C. C. C $30

APRIL.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25

APRIL & MAY.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th	F.	S.	Amount
	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	

MAY.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.
. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Rev. W. J. Gilbert Colonsay a.

MAY.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16

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17	18	19	20	21	22	23

MAY.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

MAY & JUNE

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.

JUNE.

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.
7 8 9 10 11 12 13

AMOUNT

JUNE.

	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madame Fontaleyn	S	C		/	/	/	/
Mrs Brandon					a		

JUNE

	Sa.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	

Visits

Madam Thurlow / / / / / / /
Mrs Wetherly a
Mrs Tackett 1. Pm

Google

JUNE.

	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
	28	29	30				

Mrs. d Pritchard / to be at the Hall 11a
Miss Bowden . . @
Mrs Pritchard / / / / / /

JULY.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S	AMOUNT
			1	2	3	4	

Madame Antoinette / / . / / /

Mrs [illegible] West Plains. " $10.00.

Mrs Wood " $10.00 Pd

JULY

	Su. 5	M. 6	Tu. 7	W. 8	Th. 9	F. 10	S. 11	Am
Madame Tussaud	/	/	/	/	/	X	/	
Hanover Square Rooms		2						
Her Majesty's Theatre	2							

JULY.	Su. 12	M. 13	Tu. 14	W. 15	Th. 16	F 17	S. 18	AMOUNT.
Mrs Thelwall	/	/	/	/	/	/		
Mrs M Moore	C	(illegible)						85 and
Al. S Morris, Medical								915 [illegible]
Mr Gilbert.			L					
Mr Lane Apothecary								

JULY.

	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

Hors Cavalry — o C 325 Sevensi Camp
Hors Infantry — / / / / / /

JULY & AUG.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	

AUGUST.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

AUGUST.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

AUGUST

AUGUST.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22

AUGUST

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	

AUG. & SEPT.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
30	31	1	2	3	4	5

SEPTEMBER

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12

AMOUNT

SEPTEMBER

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19

Am

SEPTEMBER.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Amount
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	

SEPT. & OCT

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
27	28	29	30	1	2	

T.

OCTOBER.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Amount
1	5	6	7	8	9	10	

D^r Gwen

OCTOBER

	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
T.								
		C	C					
		C	V	V		V		18
			C					

OCTOBER.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
William Wallace			c					

OCTOBER.

Su.	M.	Tu	W.	Th.	F.	S.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOVEMBER.	Su. 1	M. 2	Tu. 3	W. 4	Th.	F.	S. 7	AMOUNT
H. Wallace	6		6	6 1/2				
								6 8 1/2

NOVEMBER.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

NOVEMBER.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21

AMO. N.

NOVEMBER

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

Am

NOV. & DEC.	Su. 29	M. 30	Tu. 1	W. 2	Th. 3	F. 4	S. 5	AMOUNT.
[illegible]		/						
[illegible]		/						
[illegible]			/					$ [illegible]
[illegible]			/					$ [illegible]
[illegible]			2					

DECEMBER

Su. M. Tu. W. Th. F. S.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12

DECEMBER.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	

DECEMBER

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Ac
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
		/		/			
			/				
			/				

DECEMBER.

Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	AMOUNT
27	28	29	30	31			

JANUARY.

		$
Carried forward.		465 00
		428
1st	Rees - Commutation	20 00
2nd	Meredith	10 00
7th	College charge	333 14
28th	Lea Brothers & Co	31 60
31st	Carey & Hart	10 00
Feb. 11.	Mr Cunningham	20 00
"	College charge	333 00
March 20.	John E. Rees	20 00
	Mrs Rees. (April 2nd)	5 00
April 8.	Conard, Townsend & Co	5 00
" 10	Lea & Co	6 00
	Mr Gilbert	25 00
	Mrs Swan	5 00
	College charge (May 3rd)	743 00
	Mrs Hall - Mrs Hall	10 00
	A Hogan (July 7th	10 00
7/10	Lea Brothers & Co	25 00
	Lippincott & Co	3 00
7/11	Conard, Townsend & Co	5 00
7/19	Fuller charge	[illegible]
7/30	Mayer Smith	3 00
	[illegible]	[illegible]
	College charge - [illegible]	50 00
		22 00

JANUARY.

Expenditure

2nd. To Kirchmyer Buch handl
Leipzig 5. 10

" Harling bet- 1 .00

4. Hansen . 100 00

" Slut 4 .

6 Anna Clemente 8 .00

" Deka rapo. 4 75

" Beck & Co 3 .10

" Hansen 35 .00

11 Anna Cl. 4 50

12. Coll. Hansen . 33 .

" Board. & sal. 10 .00

" Hansen . 1 .

" Hansen . 10 .00

" Hen Juli 6 .00.

" Julian 5 .00

Contin. March 18th. Expenses Hughes 3 10

April 8th. Trip Home 38. 00

" Hansen 10 .

May 29th Hansen 2 00 .

" 12th Hansen 5 .
(in Hansen)

June 20th Mackenzie 5 .00

~~FEBRUARY.~~

		Income	$
October.	2.	Miss Howell	15 00
"		Harry 1st 10 L	10. 00
"	13	R. A Bowers &c	10 00
"	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept		Mrs [illegible]	10
Nov	4th	J. P. Leffingwell	[illegible]
"		[illegible]	333. 33
Nov	6	Chas. [illegible] & Collegiate	10. 00
"	9	[illegible]	1. 50
	13	[illegible]	10
		[illegible]	[illegible]
"	21.	Harry's S. L. Et.	10
"	11	[illegible]	2.
"		[illegible]	5.
		[illegible]	5
	3	[illegible] Library	100
"			
"		[illegible]	
"		[illegible] Income	
	31	[illegible]	6

FEBRUARY.

Expenditure

W. - books 1. 00

MEMORANDA.

MARCH.

MARCH.

MEMORANDA

APRIL.

APRIL.

MAY.

MAY.

JUNE.

JUNE.

JULY.

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] $ 50.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 4.

[illegible] [illegible] 10 Pd.

[illegible] [illegible] 1.50 Pd

~~[illegible]~~ 60.

JULY

From Oct. 1, 61.

Morris vs. Phil. Pd. 16/11/62 $ 10 00

Alf E Morris Chestnut Hill 19/10/66 15 00

Oct 14th Mrs Quinnan. Erie 20 00

Hon J. L Thibodeaux, Oct 21. 200 00

William Wallace

[illegible] 10 00

[illegible] 30 00

[illegible] 10 00

[illegible] 2 00

[illegible] 5 00

AUGUST.

MEMORANDA.

AUGUST.

MEMORANDA.

SEPTEMBER.

MEMORANDA.

SEPTEMBER.

OCTOBER.

OCTOBER.

MEMORANDA.

NOVEMBER.

NOVEMBER

MEMORANDA.

DECEMBER.

DECEMBER.

Name.	*Address.*

Name.	*Address.*

Name.	*Address.*

Name.	*Address.*

Name	*Address.*

Name.	*Address.*

Name and Address.

Name and Address.

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS ASKED FOR.

Delivered.	*Name.*	*Amount.*

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS ASKED FOR.

Delivered.	*Name.*	*Amount.*

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS ASKED FOR.

Delivered.	*Name.*	*Amount.*

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS ASKED FOR.

Delivered.	*Name.*	*Amount.*

Name and Address.

Time of Expected Confinement.	*Date of Attendance.*	*Remarks*

Name and Address.

Time of Expected Confinement.	*Date of Attendance.*	*Remarks*

VACCINATION ENGAGEMENTS.

Name and Address.	*Date of Vaccination*	*Taken or not.*

Remarks

VACCINATION ENGAGEMENTS.

Name and Address.	*Date of Vaccination.*	*Taken or not.*

Remarks.

JANUARY.

Date.	*Name of Child.*	*Sex.*	*Color*	*Residence*

FEBRUARY

Date	*Name of Child.*	*Sex.*	*Color*	*Residence*

OBSTETRIC CASES.

	Parents' Name.	*Occupation.*

OBSTETRIC CASES.

	Parents' Name.	*Occupation.*

MARCH.

Date.	*Name of Child.*	*Sex.*	*Color.*	*Residence.*

APRIL.

Date.	*Name of Child.*	*Sex.*	*Color.*	*Residence.*

OBSTETRIC CASES.

	Parents' Name.	*Occupation*

OBSTETRIC CASES

	Parents' Name.	*Occupation.*

MAY.

Date.	*Name of Child.*	*Sex.*	*Color.*	*Residence.*

JUNE.

Date.	*Name of Child.*	*Sex.*	*Color.*	*Residence.*

OBSTETRIC CASES

Parents' Name.	*Occupation*

OBSTETRIC CASES.

Parents' Name.	*Occupation*

JULY.

Date.	*Name of Child.*	*Sex.*	*Color.*	*Residence.*

AUGUST.

Date.	*Name of Child.*	*Sex.*	*Color.*	*Residence.*

OBSTETRIC CASES

	Parents' Name.	Occupation

OBSTETRIC CASES.

	Parents' Name.	Occupation.

SEPTEMBER.

Date.	*Name of Child.*	*Sex*	*Color*	*Residence.*

OCTOBER.

Date	*Name of Child*	*Sex.*	*Color.*	*Residence.*

OBSTETRIC CASES.

Parents' Name. *Occupation*

OBSTETRIC CASES.

Parents' Name. *Occupation.*

NOVEMBER.

Date.	*Name of Child*	*Sex.*	*Color.*	*Residence*

DECEMBER.

Date	*Name of Child.*	*Sex.*	*Color.*	*Residence.*

OBSTETRIC CASES.

Parents' Name.	*Occupation*

OBSTETRIC CASES.

Parents' Name.	*Occupation.*

RECORD OF

Name.	*Color.*	*Sex.*	*Age.*

Married Single.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.

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THE

MEDICAL NEWS

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1886.

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PREFACE.

THIS Visiting List has been arranged so as to include a number of desirable features, some of which are now to be found scattered about in a variety of similar books, others of which are here presented for the first time. A visiting list should not be expected to contain a treatise on the practice of medicine. It should, however, furnish brief memoranda which may be useful in an emergency, or in the moments, which come to the best of men, when one cannot recall a fact with which he may be perfectly familiar. A visiting list should also be so arranged as to permit a physician to keep a clear record of his engagements and of his professional work, from which he may transfer to a ledger a permanent record which will have a legal status in case of a dispute. Both these objects have been aimed at in this Visiting List, the purchasers of which are strongly urged to complete their records by the use of a suitable ledger, since the imperfect accounts of visiting lists have been decided to have no legal value as evidence in the collection of debts.

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

To convert Degrees of the Centigrade Scale into those of Fahrenheit: Multiply the number of the former by 9 and divide by 5; if the temperature was above the freezing-point (0°), add 32°; if it was below the freezing-point, subtract the result from 32°.

To convert Degrees of the Fahrenheit Scale into those of Centigrade: If the temperature be above the freezing point (32°), subtract 32; if it be below the freezing point, subtract the number from 32; then multiply the remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

In taking temperatures, the thermometer should always be used in the same situation (axilla, mouth, etc.), and left in for the same length of time. It is important also, in keeping a record or making a report, to state the situation of the thermometer.

ORDINARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Troy, or Apothecaries', Weight.

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (ʒ) =	20 grains.
3 scruples	= 1 drachm (ʒ) =	60 "
8 drachms	= 1 ounce (ȝ) =	480 "
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.) =	5760 "

Wine, or Apothecaries', Measure.

60 minims (♏)	= 1 fluidrachm.
8 fluidrachms (fldr.)	= 1 fluidounce.
16 fluidounces (floz.)	= 1 pint.
2 pints (O)	= 1 quart.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (Cong.) = 231 cubic inches.

Linear Measure.

12 lines	= 1 inch.
12 inches	= 1 foot.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

This system gets its name from the meter, which is the unit of linear measure. It is equal to 39.370432 inches, or a little over three and one-quarter feet.

The gram is the unit of weight, and is equal to 15,434 grains (Troy).

The liter is the unit of solid or fluid measure, and is equal to 1.0567 quarts.

The names of the higher weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Greek terms deka, hecto, kilo, and myria. The names of the lower weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Latin terms deci, centi, milli.

TABLE OF LINEAR MEASURES.

1 millimeter (m.m.)	= 1 : 1000 of a meter	= 0.03937 inch.
1 centimeter (c.m.)	= 1 : 100 "	= 0.3937 "
1 decimeter (d.cm.)	= 1 : 10 "	= 3.937 "
1 meter (m.)		= 39.37 "
1 dekameter (d.km.)	=	= 32 feet 9.7 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Length:

1 millimeter		= .0393704 inches.
10 millimeters (m.m.)	= 1 centimeter	= .393704 "
10 centimeters (c.m.)	= 1 decimeter	= 3.937043 "
10 decimeters (d.c.m.)	= 1 **Meter**	= 39.370432 "
10 meters (m.)	= 1 dekameter	= 32 feet 9.7 inches.
10 dekameters (dkm.)	= 1 hektometer	= 328 " 1. "
10 hektometers (h.m.)	= 1 kilometer	= 3280 " 10.4 "
10 kilometers (k.m.)	= 1 myriameter (myr.m.)	= 6.2137 miles.

Volume:

1 milliliter (m.l.)	= 1 cubic centimeter	= 16.23 minims.
10 milliliters	= 1 centiliter	= 2.71 fluidrachms.
10 centiliters (c.l.)	= 1 deciliter	= 3.38 fluidounces.
10 deciliters (dc.l.)	= 1 **Liter** (= 1 cubic decimeter)	= 33.81 fluidounces = 1.0567 quarts.
10 liters (l.)	= 1 dekaliter	= 2.6417 gallons.
10 dekaliters (dk.l.)	= 1 hektoliter	= 26.417 "
10 hektoliters (h.l.)	= 1 kiloliter or stere	= 264.17 "

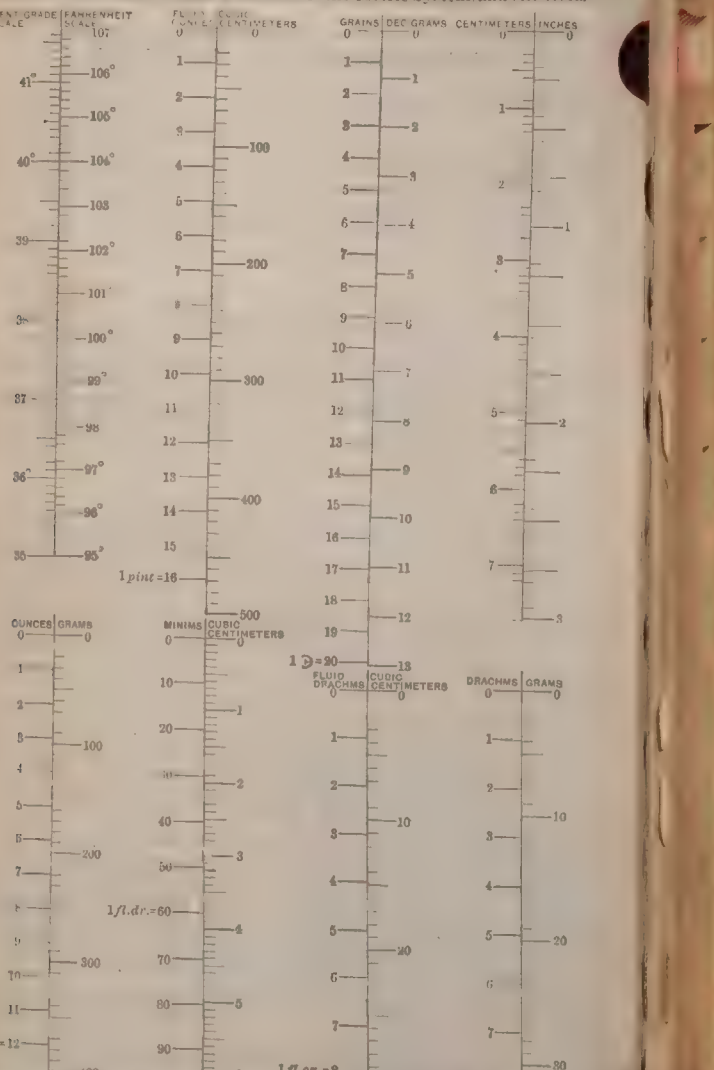
Weight:

1 milligram (m.gm.)	= .001 gram	= .015 grain Troy.
10 "	= 1 centigram	= .154 " "
10 centigrams (c.gm.)	= 1 decigram	= 1.543 " "
10 decigrams (dc.gm.)	= 1 **Gram**	= 15.432 " "
1 gram (gm.)	weight of 1 cubic centimeter of water at 10° F.	
10 grams	= 1 dekagram	25 3437 grains Troy.
10 dekagrams (dk.gm.)	= 1 hektogram	3 5 103.235 " "
10 hektograms (h.gm.)	= 1 kilogram (k.gm.)	2 lb. 83 72 " "

A teaspoon holds about 5 cubic centimeters, and a tablespoon about 20 cubic centimeters. A Troy ounce equals about 30 grams, and an eight-ounce bottle holds about 250 cubic centimeters.

In prescribing, the French usually confine themselves to ordering grams and multiples of the gram for weights, and cubic centimeters and multiples of the cubic centimeter in measures.

COMPARATIVE SCALES, showing at a glance the exact equivalent of ordinary weights and measures in those of the Metric System, and *vice versa*.



The equivalents of fractions, whether large or small, may be learned with great ease by these scales. For instance, ¼ grain = ¼ of the metric equivalent of 1 grain, and 1-10th grain 1-4000 of the metric equivalent of 20 grains. This method is, of course, reversible.

EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

THE most important matters to be investigated in an examination of the urine are—1, the amount passed in a given time; 2, the specific gravity; 3, the reaction; 4, the proportion of urates present; 5, the proportion of phosphates present; 6, the absence or presence of albumen, and the quantity if present; 7, the absence or presence of sugar, and the quantity if present; and, 8, the character of the microscopic sediment.

The examination may be conducted as follows:

1. The amount may be measured by collecting the whole amount passed in a given 24 hours.

2. The specific gravity may be ascertained with a "urinometer."

3. The reaction should be ascertained, immediately or soon after the passage of the sample, by means of slips of blue litmus-paper, which is turned red by acids, or by reddened litmus-paper, which is made blue by alkalies, or by turmeric paper, which is made brown by alkalies.

4. The proportion of urates may be very well estimated by the amount of sediment and turbidity in an *acid* urine. A high specific gravity in an acid urine usually indicates the presence of a proportionate excess of urates. A turbidity which is cleared up by warming the urine also indicates an excess of urates.

5. The proportion of phosphates may be ascertained by adding to some urine, in a test-tube, half its bulk of a solution of caustic potash (1:8), and gently warming the mixture. If the deposit which forms is deeper than a third of an inch in a test-tube three-quarters of an inch wide with two inches of the mixture in it, the phosphates are in excess. If much less, they are below normal. Turbidity of the urine, which is cleared up by the addition of a little acetic acid, is to be set down to an excess of phosphates—unless the urine is stale, when it may be due to alkaline decomposition.

6. The presence of albumen is detected by the appearance of a whitish cloudiness or a curdy deposit upon boiling a little clear urine, after slightly acidulating it with a *few drops* of acetic acid. Another good test is to pour a little urine into a test-tube, then to draw up some nitric acid into a long, pointed glass tube, close the upper end with a forefinger, thrust the point to the bottom of the urine, and then withdraw the finger gradually, so as to permit the acid to flow out slowly at the bottom, under the urine, which will be raised up as the acid flows out. If there be albumen present, it will be disclosed by the formation of a layer of coagulation between the acid and the urine. A light, cloudy appearance a little higher than the line where the acid and the urine are in contact is to be attributed to a precipitation of urates by the acid, and is not a sign of albumen, which coagulates just at the line of contact of acid and urine.

7. The presence of sugar, in quantity sufficient to have any pathological significance, is easily ascertained by adding to some urine, in a test-tube half its bulk of solution of caustic potash (1:8), and boiling the mixture thoroughly. Any noteworthy amount of sugar will cause a distinct deepening of the color, even to making it dark brown or black if the proportion of sugar be very large. A slight change (to a rum color) does not

indicate the presence of sugar, but occurs when there is none or only a physiological quantity present. After the boiling, some muriatic acid may be added, when, if the amount of sugar be large, the odor of burnt sugar may be perceived. A high specific gravity in a clear, syrupy-looking urine is apt to go with the presence of sugar in it.

8. The character of the sediment as revealed by the microscope is of more significance than any other recognizable characteristic of the urine in disease. To conduct this part of the examination requires a good microscope and the ability to recognize the various sedimentary bodies to be found in health or disease.

DISINFECTANTS.

Clothing, Bedding, etc.—If these are not of too much value, the best and simplest method of disinfection is to burn them. If they are worth saving, they may be subjected to prolonged baking or boiling—that is to say, to dry or moist heat—which will effectually destroy any germs which they may hold. Or they may be exposed to the fumes of sulphur, or soaked in a solution of corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potassium, of each 1 ounce in 8 gallons of water.

Bed-pans, Chamber-pots, Water-closets, etc.—These should be washed with boiling-hot water and rinsed with a solution of corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potassium, of each 2 drachms in a gallon of water. A quantity of this solution should always be left in each vessel. According to the most recent investigations, this is the most efficient disinfectant for fecal discharges which we have.

Rooms.—Thorough cleanliness, plenty of fresh air, and sunlight are the most important purifiers of inhabited rooms. To these may sometimes be added the exposure of chloride of lime in saucers. When a room can be given over to thorough disinfection, this may be done by removing all curtains and carpets (which must be disinfected in the manner described for clothing), washing all the solid parts with hot water and soft soap, drying thoroughly, then shutting all doors and windows and filling the room with the fumes of burning sulphur. Fumigation with sulphur is effected by placing tubs of water in the room and standing in the midst of the water a brick, and upon this an earthenware saucer (like that for a flower-pot) in which some sulphur has been placed. From 1 to 3 pounds of sulphur should be allowed for each 1000 cubic feet of air-space. The room should be kept closed for 24 hours, and then thoroughly aired.

Water-closets, Drains, and Sinks.—To disinfect these it is important to cleanse them as well as possible, and the best way to do this is to use a strong solution of lye. There are a number of preparations which may be used, one of which is well known as "Banner Lye." A strong solution of this may be poured into the water-closet pan and allowed to remain there for some time, or into the drain-pipes and sinks, and managed so as to remain in contact with the polluted parts as long as possible. After this the solution of corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potassium recommended for bed-pans may be used.

Privies.—The contents of privies should be frequently and well strewn with chloride of lime.

Carbolic acid, which is often used for disinfection, is a very weak and unreliable agent, except when used in strong concentration. As sometimes used, by being exposed in saucers in sick rooms, it has no value whatsoever

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Disease.	Manner of Invasion.	Characteristics of Eruption.	Course of Disease.
Scarlatina (Scarlet fever).	Usually sudden; chilliness; high fever; rapid pulse, flushed face; convulsions or coma; sore throat; "strawberry tongue."	Appears very early, often on second day. First on neck and chest. May become universal. May be only about joints and very trifling. Bright scarlet; punctate. Followed by desquamation; skin burning hot; sometimes itches.	Progresses steadily and rapidly. Temperature rises to 104°–106°. Defervescence gradual. Coma a dangerous sign. Albumen in urine common, and often true desquamative nephritis.
Rötheln (German measles).	Usually *unsuspected*. Slight fever or none; mild catarrhal symptoms; vomiting; slight sore throat; enlargement of cervical lymphatic glands almost always present.	Appears early. Often first symptom noted, first on face and neck, then on trunk. Rosy papules, scattered or clustered. Fades in one part and appears in another. Lasts about three days.	Usually mild. Disappears gradually.
Varicella (Chicken pox).	Usually *unsuspected*. Slight fever or none; slight malaise or none.	Appears early. Usually on chest and shoulders, then on body and limbs and face. Distinct, clear, shotsized vesicles; sometimes with distinct areola and even umbilicated; appear in successive crops, usually few in number.	Usually mild. Vesicles disappear by drying up. May form pus and leave pits.
Variola (Smallpox).	Usually sudden; chill; high fever; rapid pulse; violent pain in head and back; debility; mucous membranes often involved.	Appears on third or fourth day; first on face, and spreads over whole body and limbs in a day or two. Firm shot like papules; then vesicles; then umbilicated pustules, about eighth day developing adherent crusts; well marked areola. Intense itching. Peculiar odor.	Symptoms sometimes moderate when eruption first appears, and grow worse as pustules mature. Often severe constitutional disturbance. Great restlessness and desire to scratch the eruption. Defervescence gradual and slow. May be interrupted or exacerbate. Crusts fall off, and often leave deep pits or scars.
Morbilli (Measles).	Generally sudden; chilliness or even convulsions; moderate fever; lachrymation; catarrh of respiratory passages; bronchitis.	Appears about fourth day; first on face, and spreads to body and limbs. May be limited; usually almost universal. Consists of rosy papules, arranged in parts of circles (crescentic); appears sometimes in successive crops.	Usually mild and regular. Temperature may be high from complications. Lasts about a week. Recovery rapid.

SOME REMEDIES NOT IN GENERAL USE.

Antipyrine.—An artificial hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar, soluble in three parts of cold and one-half part of warm water. Useful as an antipyretic, especially in typhoid fever, although it does not modify the course of the disease. Does not produce deafness or dizziness. Best excipient is syrup of tolu. Dose, usually 20–30 grains at first, followed by 10-grain doses hourly until temperature has fallen decidedly.

Berberis aquifolium.—Alterative and tonic in strumous and syphilitic disorders and in scaly skin diseases. Dose of the fluid extract, ½–1 fluidrachm.

Cascara sagrada.—A laxative much praised in the treatment of chronic constipation. May be prescribed in solid or fluid extract. Dose of the former, 1–2 grains; of the latter, 10–60 minims.

Chrysarobin (Chrysophanic acid) is used in the treatment of skin diseases, especially stubborn cases of psoriasis and tinea capitis. It is used in ointment (strength 10 per cent.) and in solution in chloroform (7 grains to the fluidounce), to be well rubbed in. It makes a very indelible stain if it comes into contact with clothing.

Cocaine is the alkaloid of the *Erythroxylon coca*. It is a valuable local anæsthetic, first employed upon the eye, in which it also produces dilatation of the pupil, lachrymation, and slight paralysis of the accommodation. It is very useful as a local anæsthetic to allay the pain of burns, to dull sensation in operations upon the skin and the mucous membranes. It is commonly used in the form of the hydrochlorate, in 2–4 per cent. solution in water. For very rapid action it may be used as strong as 20 per cent.

Convallaria majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley), recently revived as a remedy in heart disease. Said to be useful in cases where digitalis is not well borne. Said to be contraindicated in hepatic disease and in any acute inflammatory disorder. Dose of the fluid extract, 15–30 minims.

Coto, Cotoin, Paracotoin.—Astringent and tonic in obstinate diarrhœa, as that of children, and after typhoid fever or during phthisis. Dose of coto or cotoin, ½–1 grain; of paracotoin, 2–5 grains; of the fluid extract, 5–15 minims.

Duboisia, Duboisina.—The sulphate or hydrochlorate of this alkaloid is sometimes used to dilate the pupil and to paralyze the muscles of accommodation instead of atropia, because its effects are more prompt and less lasting than those of atropia. It is used in the same strength as atropia, from 2–4 grains to the fluidounce of water. It has the disadvantage of often producing disagreeable though transient cerebral disturbance.

Eucalyptus, Oil of, is a very valuable stimulating expectorant in doses of from 2-5 drops. It has also been used as an antiseptic by external application and by inhalation. For internal administration it can be put in capsules.

Euonymin is the active principle of the *Euonymus atropurpureus*, and is a valuable cholagogue. The dose is 2 grains, to be followed by an aperient the next morning.

Grindelia robusta.—Used in the form of fluid extract, dose 15 minims to a fluidrachm. It has been highly recommended for the treatment of dyspnœa dependent on heart disease, as well as asthma, hay asthma, and the asthmatic attacks of bronchitis, whooping cough, and emphysema.

Hamamelis (Witch-Hazel).—Used in the form of the fluid extract, dose 1-2 fluidrachms. It is used as a hæmostatic and to give tone to the muscular walls of the veins. It has been used in a variety of internal hemorrhages and to cure varicose veins and varicose ulcers of the leg.

Homatropine Hydrobromate is a useful and safe substitute for atropia to dilate the pupil (for which instillation of a few drops of a solution of 1-2 grains in a fluidounce of water is sufficient), and to paralyze the muscles of accommodation (for which a strength of 24 grains to the fluidounce of water is required).

Hydrogen, Peroxide of, is a transparent oily liquid, commonly used in watery solution of 10-15 per cent. It has a high oxidizing power, and when injected into septic cavities is decomposed, the extra atom of oxygen attacking the septic material and disinfecting it. It has also been recommended for the treatment of diphtheria.

Iridin.—An extract of the blue flag. A useful cholagogue, like euonymin. Dose, 4 grains.

Kairine is an artificial hydrocarbon compound. It is used as an antipyretic in doses of from 3-30 grains, best given in capsules or wafer paper. It produces profuse sweating.

Nitro-glycerine has been found to be very useful in relieving the pain of neuralgia and angina pectoris, as well as headache, vertigo, and epilepsy. It is usually administered in a 1 per cent. solution (water or alcohol), the dose beginning with 1 drop, and being increased up to 10 or more drops thrice daily, as it can be tolerated. It may be administered in pill form, made up with cacao-butter, and it has also been made into granules or tablets.

Nitrite of Amyl has effects similar to those of nitro-glycerine, but less lasting. It is administered by inhalation, a few drops being poured on a thin cloth and held before the nose, and withdrawn when the face becomes distinctly flushed or relief has been afforded. This drug is not so dangerous as was supposed when it was first used. But it should not be used recklessly. It is believed to be of value in averting attacks of epilepsy and to relieve the syncope of chloroform-poisoning.

Oleates.—Under this name certain combinations of metals and alkaloids with oleic acid have recently been strongly urged upon the profession as superior to a number of preparations in common use. Of these but few are really better than the old preparations. The oleate of zinc, for example, is the finest and smoothest preparation of zinc for external application which has yet been made. The oleate of copper and the oleate of mercury are also excellent preparations for similar employment. Some of the oleates of the alkaloids are apparently good combinations, and the most recent one, an oleate of cocaine, prepared by Dr. Squibb, is claimed to be superior to the watery solution of this drug for application to the skin. There is no evidence that oleates are better than the old preparations with lard when absorption of the drug is desirable, although they are handsomer preparations and keep better.

Paraldehyde has been much used recently as a hypnotic, especially in conditions of high excitement, as mania, and found to produce sound sleep without tendency to coma, it being possible to arouse the patient at once, while he falls asleep again when let alone. It is best administered in combination with syrup of orange or simple elixir; so that a tablespoonful of the mixture shall contain from 25 minims to a fluidrachm of paraldehyde.

Permanganate of Potassium has been found useful in the treatment of amenorrhœa. It is to be given in pill form, combined with some non-oxidizable vehicle, such as kaolin (ointment). The dose is from 1–3 grains thrice daily, to be given before the time for menstruating.

Physostigma (Calabar Bean) is used in the form of a tincture, of which the dose is 12 minims, and an extract, of which the dose is from $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ grain. It is useful in tetanus, strychnia-poisoning, paralysis of the insane, paraplegia, and locomotor ataxia. It has also been used in constipation dependent upon atony of the muscular coat of the bowels. Sulphate of eserine (the active principle) is used, in $\frac{1}{4}$-1 per cent. watery solution, by instillation into the eye, for glaucoma, staphyloma, and to neutralize the effect of mydriatics. It often causes sharp supraorbital and nasal pain for half an hour after the application.

Pilocarpine, the active principle of jaborandi, is used in the form of the hydrochlorate, in doses of from $\frac{1}{12}$-$\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain. It produces great activity of the salivary and sweat glands, as well as increased secretion from the mucous surfaces and of urine from the kidneys. It is used chiefly in dropsy and uræmia to supplement, as well as to assist, the kidneys. It should be given with care in fatty heart and where there is valvular disease. The fluid extract of jaborandi is sometimes used, but it is not so exact a remedy as pilocarpine, which can be very well administered hypodermically.

Resorcin is an artificial hydrocarbon, used as an antiseptic and antipyretic. It has been found to be of value in the treatment of diphtheria, typhoid fever, and in the fever of phthisis. The dose is from 5–30 grains. It may be given in syrup of orange, well diluted. It produces profuse perspiration and its antipyretic action does not last long.

Santonin. the active principle of santonica, is used as an anthelmintic, in doses of from 2–10 grains, depending upon the age of the patient. In the last *U. S. Pharmacopœia* the santoninate of sodium was substituted for santonin. But the latter is much preferable to the former, as it is not so readily absorbed, and is therefore less likely to produce toxic effects.

Viburnum prunifolium (Black Haw).—The fluid extract, of which the dose is 30–60 minims, is said to be very valuable in the prevention of threatened abortion and in menorrhagia. It is, however, by no means a certain remedy.

LIST OF THE MOST IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia (gum), with alcohol, iron, lead-water, and mineral acids.

Acids (mineral), with alkalies and relatively weak salts of other acids, such as bromides, chlorides, and iodides.

Alkalies, with acids and with relatively weak salts.

Arsenic, with tannic acid, salts and oxide of iron, and lime and magnesia.

Bitter infusions and tinctures, with salts of iron and lead.

Bromides, with acids, acid salts, or alkalies.

Calomel, with alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, and iodide of potassium.

Camphor (spirits of), with water.

Carbonates, with acids and acid salts.

Chlorides, with silver salts, lead salts, and alkalies.

Chloroform (except in minute quantity), with water.

Corrosive sublimate, with alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, iodide of potassium, albumen, gelatine, and vegetable astringents. (It may, however, be advantageously combined with the tincture of the chloride of iron and the liq. acidi arseniosi of the new Pharmacopœia, or, in spite of the chemical reaction, with iodide of potassium, as in the famous Gibert's syrup.)

Digitalis, with iron and preparations containing tannic acid.

Iron (salts), with anything containing tannic acid. Tincture of the chloride of iron, with alkalies, carbonates, mucilages, and preparations containing tannic acid.

Mucilages, with acids, iron salts, and alcohol.

Potassium (iodide of), with all strong acids and acid salts. (See Corrosive Sublimate.)

Spirits of nitrous ether, with sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, and most carbonates.

Tinctures of gums or resins, with water.

Vegetable preparations containing tannic acid, with salts of iron and lead.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (Sylvester's Method).

FREE the body from any clothing that binds the neck, chest, or waist; turn it over upon the face for a moment, thrusting a finger into the mouth and sweeping it round, to bring away anything that may have gotten in or accumulated there. Then lay the body flat on the back, with something a few inches high under the shoulders, so as to cause the neck to be stretched out and the chin to be carried from the chest. Draw the tongue well forward out of the mouth and let it be held by an assistant. (If there be no one to do this, a pencil or small stick may be thrust across the mouth on top of the tongue and back of the last teeth, to keep the mouth open and the tongue out of the throat.) Place yourself on your knees behind the head, seize both arms near the elbows and sweep them round horizontally, away from the body and over the head till they meet above it; give a good, strong pull, and keep it up for a

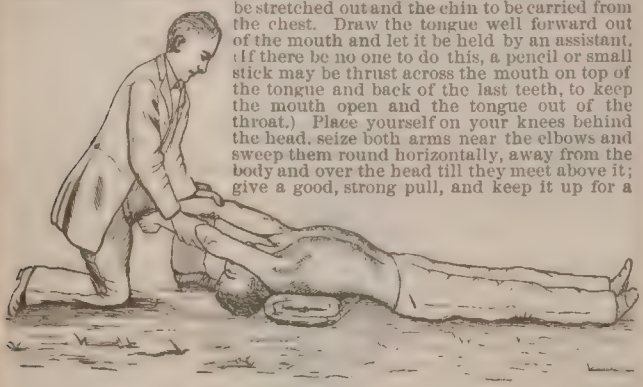


FIG. 1.

few seconds. After this return the arms to their former position alongside the chest, and make strong pressure against the lower ribs, so as to drive the air out of the chest and effect an act of expiration. This need occupy but a second of time.

This plan, regularly carried out, will make about 16 complete acts of respiration in a minute. It should be kept up for a long time, and not abandoned until the heart has ceased to beat. It should be remembered that cessation of the pulse at the wrists amounts to nothing as a sign of death; and life is present when only a most acute ear can detect the sound of the heart. In a moderately thin person deep pressure with the finger-ends just below the lower end of the breastbone may sometimes reveal pulsation in the aorta when it cannot be found anywhere else.

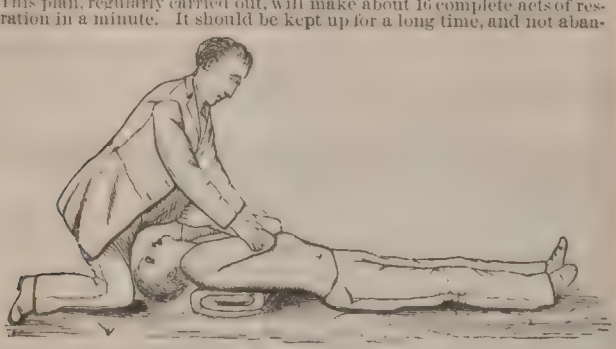


FIG. 2.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

THE following table contains suggestions for the proper treatment of every form of poisoning which is likely to occur. Though brief, they are all that will be needed to prompt the physician's memory:

POISON.	TREATMENT.
Nature unknown,	Provoke repeated vomiting; Give bland liquids; Stimulate, if necessary.
Acids— Sulphuric, Nitric, Muriatic, Oxalic,	Give an alkali; Provoke vomiting; Give bland fluids; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
Prussic Acid,	Give dilute hartshorn; chlorine-water; solution of a salt of iron; Produce vomiting and stimulate.
Carbolic Acid.	Give Epsom salts, dilute sulphuric acid and oil; Produce vomiting and stimulate.
Alkalies— Hartshorn, Soda, Potash, Lye,	Give an acid or a fixed oil: Provoke vomiting; Give bland liquids; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
Arsenic— Paris green, Scheele's green, Fowler's solution,	Provoke vomiting; Give hydrated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron and salt; Give dose of castor oil: Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
Acetate of Lead,	Give Epsom salts or dilute sulphuric acid: Provoke vomiting; Give bland liquids; Give dose of castor oil.
Mercury, *Corrosive Sublimate*, *Antimony*, *Tartar Emetic*,	Provoke vomiting: Give some infusion containing tannic acid: Give raw eggs and milk; Give dose of castor oil; Stimulate, if necessary.
Copper Salts,	Give albumen; Provoke vomiting; Give bland fluids.
Phosphorus,	Provoke vomiting; Give five-grain doses sulphate of copper; Give dose of magnesia, but *no* oil.
Nitrate of Silver (lunar caustic),	Give strong salt and water; repeat many times. Provoke vomiting;
Iodine,	Provoke vomiting; Give starch and water; Give bland fluids.

POISON.	TREATMENT.
Opium— Morphine, Laudanum, Paregoric, etc., *Chloral*,	Provoke vomiting, repeatedly; Give strong coffee, or tea, without milk; Keep up the breathing, preferably with battery.
Strychnine	Provoke vomiting, once or twice; Give a purgative; Secure absolute quiet.
Aconite	Provoke vomiting; Stimulate well.
Jamestown Weed, *Hemlock*, *Nightshade* (belladonna), *Toadstool*, *Tobacco*, *etc.*, *etc.*,	Provoke vomiting and give a purge; Stimulate well.
Alcohol	Provoke vomiting; Give hartshorn and water.
Decayed Meat or Vegetables	Provoke vomiting; Give a purgative; Give powdered charcoal.
Poisonous Gases— Carbonic acid or oxide, Sulphuretted hydrogen,	Fresh air; Artificial respiration; Stimulation.

To provoke vomiting, warm water may be used with or without ground mustard (a tablespoonful to a pint of water), or ipecac a teaspoonful of the powder or a tablespoonful or so of the syrup, or a finger may be thrust down the throat. It is best to give large quantities (that is, a pint at a time) of warm water whenever vomiting is to be excited.

Bland liquids are milk, raw eggs, some sort of oil, gruel, etc.

Stimulants are tea, coffee, whiskey, wine, etc., or hartshorn and water. Of this a teaspoonful in a teacupful of water will be enough for a dose. In making tea or coffee one must not wait to do it as if for the table, but mix hot water and the leaves or grounds, squeeze them well, stir together, and give the whole—leaves, grounds, everything.

Alkaline antidotes which are most likely to be at hand are hartshorn and water (a tablespoonful in two teacupfuls of water), soap and water, lime, whiting, soda, chalk, tooth powder, plaster, magnesia, whitewash, and even wood-ashes.

Acid antidotes most commonly accessible are vinegar and lemon-juice.

In giving an antidote it is well to remember that it is not always necessary to wait for it to dissolve, but that it may be stirred up in any fluid at hand (except oil), and swallowed immediately.

TABLE OF DOSES

OF REMEDIES MOST FREQUENTLY ADMINISTERED.

For hypodermic use the dose should be half that used by the mouth.
For use by rectum the dose should be twice that by the mouth.
Doses for Children.—Dr. Young's rule: Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to give the denominator of a fraction: the numerator of which is 1. Example: For a child two years old, $\frac{12+2}{2} = \frac{1}{7}$th; the dose should be $\frac{1}{7}$th that for an adult. In giving powerful medicines and opium still smaller doses must be used for children.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Abstract. belladonnæ	$\frac{1}{6}$ grain.
cannab. ind.	1 grain.
conii	1 to 3 grains.
gelsemii	1 grain.
hyoscyami.	2 grains.
nuc. vom.	1 grain.
podophylli	$\frac{1}{4}$ grains.
Acet. opii	5 minims.
scillæ	10 to 30 mins.
Acid. acet. dil.	60 minims.
arsenios	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain.
benzoic.	5 to 15 grs.
boric	5 to 10 grs.
carbolic	1 to 3 grs.
gallic	3 to 15 grs.
hydrobrom. 34 %	10 to 15 grs.
hydrobrom. dil.	15 to 60 mins.
hydrochlor	3 to 10 mins.
hydrochlor. dil.	10 to 30 mins.
hydrocyan. dil.	2 to 6 mins.
lactic	15 to 60 grs.
nitric	3 to 10 mins.
nitr. dil.	10 to 30 mins.
nitro-hydrochlor.	3 to 10 mins.
nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	5 to 20 mins.
phosphoric (50 %)	3 to 15 grs.
phosphoric dil.	10 to 20 mins.
salicylic	5 to 15 grs.
sulphuric	5 to 10 mins.
sulphuric. dil.	10 to 20 mins.
sulphuric. arom.	5 to 30 mins.
sulphuros	30 to 60 mins.
tannic	2 to 15 grs.
Aconitina (white crystals)	$\frac{1}{150}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ gr.
Aloe	2 to 5 grs.
Aloinum	1 to 3 grs.
Alumen	5 to 15 grs.
Ammonii benzoas	10 to 20 grs.
bromid.	5 to 30 grs.
carb.	3 to 10 grs.
chlorid.	5 to 30 grs.
iodid.	3 to 15 grs.
phosph.	5 to 20 grs.
valer.	3 to 15 grs.
Amyl nitris	2 to 5 mins.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Ant. et pot. tartr.; diaph.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
emetic	1 to 2 grs.
Antimonii oxysulphuret.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
Antipyrin	5 to 30 grs.
Apomorph. hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Aqua ammoniæ	5 to 30 mins.
amygd. amar.	2 fl. drachms.
camphoræ	1 to 4 fl. drs
chlori	1 to 4 fl. drs
creasoti	1 to 4 fl. drs
laurocerasi	6 to 30 mins
Argenti nitras	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Arsenii iodidum	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
Asafœtida	5 to 20 grs.
Atropina	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.
Atropinæ sulph.	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.
Auri et sodii chlorid.	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
Bismuthi citras	3 to 15 grs.
et ammon. citr.	1 to 15 grs.
subnitr.	3 to 15 grs.
valer.	1 to 3 grs.
Caffeina	1 to 5 grs.
Calcii hypophosphis	3 to 15 grs.
iodidum	1 to 3 grs.
phosphas	15 to 30 grs.
Calx sulphurata	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
Cambogium	1 to 4 grs.
Camphora	3 to 10 grs
monobrom	2 to 5 grs.
Cantharis	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
Capsicum	1 to 3 grs.
Castoreum	6 to 15 grs.
Catechu	15 to 30 grs.
Cerii nitras	1 to 3 grs.
oxalas	1 to 3 grs.
Chinoidinum	3 to 30 grs.
Chloral	10 to 30 grs
Chloroformum	1 to 5 mins
Chrysarobinum	3 to 15 grs
Cinchona	15 to 60 grs.
Cinchonidina	1 to 30 grs.
Cinchonina	1 to 30 grs.
Cinnamomum	6 to 30 grs.
Cocaine hydrochlorate	4 % soluti o..
Codeina	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Confectio sennæ	1 to 2 grs.
Cocaina and its salts	$\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Copaiba	15 to 60 mins.
Cotarnia	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
Creasotum	1 to 3 mins.
Creta præpar.	15 to 75 grs.
Croton chloral	1 to 10 grs.
Cubebæ	15 to 60 grs.
Cupri acetas	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 grs.
sulphas	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 grs.
Cuprum ammon.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 gr.
Curare	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. ?
Decoct. aloes comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ozs
sarsp. comp.	2 to 6 fl. ozs
Digitalinum	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.
Digitalis	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 grs.
Dubosina, and its salts	$\frac{1}{125}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.
Elaterinum; U.S.P., 1880	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.
Elaterium; U.S.P., 1870	$\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Ergota	15 to 60 grs.
Ergotinum	2 to 8 grs.
Eserina and its salts	$\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.
Euonymin	2 to 4 grs.
Extr. acon. rad.; U.S.P.1880	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
aconiti [rad.] fluid	1 to 5 mins.
aloes aquos.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.
angosturæ fl.	15 to 45 mins.
angelicæ rad. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
anthemidis fl.	30 to 60 mins
apocyni cannab. fl.	8 to 30 mins.
arecæ fl.	45 to 75 mins.
arnicæ flor.	3 to 8 grs.
arnicæ fl.	5 to 15 mins.
arnicæ rad.	2 to 5 grs.
arnicæ rad. fl.	5 to 15 mins.
aromat. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
aspidospermæ fl.	15 to 45 mins.
aurantii cort. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
azedarach fl.	15 to 75 mins.
baptisiæ fl.	7 to 30 mins.
bellad. fol. fl.	3 to 6 mins.
bellad. rad.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
bellad. rad. fl.	1 to 3 mins.
brayeræ fl.	2 to 4 fl. drs.
bryoniæ fl.	15 to 60 mins.
buchu fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
calami fl.	15 to 60 mins.
calend. fl.	15 to 60 mins.
calumbæ	3 to 10 grs.
calumbæ fl.	15 to 60 mins.
canellæ fl.	15 to 60 mins.
cannab. Amer. fl.	3 to 15 mins.
cannab. ind.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
cannab. ind. fl.	3 to 6 mins
cantharidis fl.	1 to 3 mins.
capsici fl.	1 to 3 mins
cardam. comp. fl.	15 to 45 mins.
cascarillæ fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
caulophylli fl.	15 to 30 mins.
chimaph. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
cimicifugæ fl.	8 to 30 mins.
cinchonæ	15 to 30 grs.
cinchonæ fl.	30 to 60 mins.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Extr. cinchonæ arom. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
cinchonæ comp. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
cocculi fl.	1 to 3 mins.
colch. rad.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
colch. rad. fl.	3 to 15 mins
colch. sem. fl.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 mins.
colocynth	1 to 5 grs.
colocynth. comp.	1 to 5 grs.
conii fol. fl.	3 to 15 mins.
convallariæ rad. fl.	15 to 30 mins.
corn. flor. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
coto fl.	5 to 15 mins.
cubebæ fl.	15 to 30 mins.
cypripedii fl.	15 to 60 mins.
damianæ fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
digitalis	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
digitalis fl.	1 to 6 mins.
droseræ fl.	5 to 10 mins.
dulcamaræ	5 to 15 grs.
dulcamaræ fl.	1 to 2 fl. drs.
ergotæ	1 to 8 grs.
ergotæ fl.	15 to 60 mins.
erythroxyli fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs
eucalypti fl.	15 to 60 mins.
euonymi fl.	15 to 60 mins
eupatorii fl.	30 to 60 mins.
euphorb. ipec. fl.	5 to 30 mins.
gallæ fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
gelsemii	2 to 8 mins.
gelsemii fl.	1 to 8 mins.
gent. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
gent. comp. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
geranii fl.	15 to 30 mins.
gilleniæ fl.	15 to 30 mins.
gossypii fl.	15 to 45 mins.
granati rad. cort. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
grind. rob. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
grind. squarr. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
guaiaci ligni fl.	30 to 60 mins.
guaranæ fl.	15 to 30 mins.
hæmatoxyli	8 to 30 grs.
hæmatoxyli fl.	30 to 60 mins.
hamamelidis fl.	60 to 90 mins.
helleb. nigris	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.
helleb. nigris. fl.	5 to 15 mins.
heloniæ fl.	8 to 30 mins.
hepaticæ fl.	30 to 60 mins.
humuli	3 to 15 grs.
humuli fl.	30 to 60 mins.
hydrangeæ fl.	30 to 60 mins
hydrastis	3 to 10 grs.
hydrastis fl.	8 to 30 mins.
hyoscyami fol. fl.	3 to 30 mins
hyoscyami sem. fl.	2 to 8 mins.
ignatiæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
ignatiæ fl.	1 to 6 mins.
ipecac. fl.	3 to 60 mins.
iridis versicol.	3 to 6 grs
irid. versicol. fl.	15 to 30 mins.
jalapæ; U.S.P., 1870	5 to 10 grs.
jalapæ fl.	15 to 60 mins.
juglandis	15 to 30 grs.
juglandis fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
junip. fl.	30 to 60 mins.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Extr. kino fl.	15 to 30 mins.
krameriæ	5 to 15 grs.
krameriæ fl.	30 to 60 mins.
lactucæ	5 to 15 grs.
lactucæ fl.	15 to 60 mins.
lactucarii fl.	8 to 30 mins.
leptandræ	3 to 10 grs.
leptandræ fl.	30 to 60 mins.
lobeliæ fl.	5 to 30 c.c.
lobeliæ sem. fl.	3 to 15 c.c.
lupulini fl.	10 to 30 mins.
lycopi fl.	5 to 30 mins.
malti	1 to 2½ drs.
matico fl.	30 to 60 mins.
mezerei	½ to 1 gr.
mezerei fl.	3 to 10 mins.
nectandræ fl.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
nuc. vom.	½ to 1 gr.
nuc. vom. fl.	1 to 5 mins.
opii	¼ to ½ gr.
papaveris	½ to 2 grs.
papaveris fl.	15 to 45 mins.
pareiræ fl.	30 to 60 mins.
petroselini fl.	1 to 2 fl. drs.
physostigmæ	$\frac{1}{16}$ to ⅛ gr.
physostigmæ fl.	1 to 3 mins.
phytolaccæ baccar. fl.	5 to 30 mins.
phytolaccæ rad.	1 to 3 grs.
phytolaccæ rad. fl.	5 to 30 mins.
pilocarpi fl.	15 to 60 mins.
piper. nigr. fl.	15 to 45 mins.
piscidiæ fl.	15 to 60 mins.
podophylli	½ to 1½ grs.
podophylli fl.	8 to 30 mins.
prun. virg. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
pulsatillæ fl.	2 to 10 mins.
quassiæ	1 to 5 grs.
quassiæ fl.	30 to 60 mins.
quercus fl.	30 to 60 mins.
rhei	5 to 15 grs.
rhei fl.	15 to 45 mins.
rhois arom. fl.	15 to 60 mins.
rhois glabr. cort. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
rhois glabr. fruct. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
rhois toxicod. fl.	1 to 6 mins.
ricini fol. fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
rosæ fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
rubi fl.	15 to 50 mins.
sabinæ fl.	5 to 15 mins.
salicis fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
salviæ fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
sanguin. fl.	5 to 15 mins.
santali citr. fl.	1 to 2 fl. drs.
santonicæ fl.	15 to 60 mins.
sarsap. fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
sassafras fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
scillæ fl.	5 to 30 mins.
scillæ comp. fl.	5 to 30 mins.
scoparii fl.	½ to 1 fl. dr.
senegæ fl.	8 to 15 mins.
sennæ fl.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
serpent. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
simarubæ fl.	15 to 30 mins.
spigeliæ fl.	15 to 60 mins.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Extr. spigeliæ et sennæ fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
stillingiæ fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
stillingiæ comp. fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
stramonii fol. alc.	½ to ⅓ gr.
stramonii sem.	$\frac{1}{6}$ to ½ gr.
stramonii fl.	1 to 6 mins.
sumbul fl.	15 to 60 mins.
taraxaci.	5 to 15 grs.
taraxaci fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
trit. rep. fl.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
urticæ rad. fl.	5 to 15 mins.
ustilag. maid. fl.	15 to 60 mins.
uvæ ursi fl.	30 to 60 mins.
valerian.	5 to 15 grs.
valer fl.	30 to 60 mins.
veratr. vir. fl.	2 to 8 mins.
viburni [prunifol.] fl.	1 to 2 fl. drs.
xanthoxyli cort. fl.	15 to 30 mins.
xanthoxyli fruct. fl.	15 to 30 mins.
zingiberis fl.	8 to 30 mins.
Fel bovis purif.	3 to 6 grs.
Ferri arsen.	$\frac{1}{20}$ to ½ gr.
benzoas.	1 to 5 grs.
bromid.	1 to 5 grs.
carb. 'sacch.	4 to 15 grs.
chlorid.	1 to 3 grs.
citr.	5 to 10 grs.
et ammon. citr.	5 to 10 grs.
et ammon. sulph.	5 to 10 grs.
et ammon. tartr.	5 to 15 grs.
et cinchonid. citr.	5 to 10 grs.
et pot. tartr.	5 to 30 grs.
et quin. citr.	5 to 10 grs.
et strychn. citr.	1 to 5 grs.
hypophosphis.	5 to 10 grs.
iodidum.	1 to 5 grs.
iodidum sacch.	2 to 10 grs.
lactas.	1 to 3 grs.
oxalas.	1 to 3 grs.
oxid. hydrat.	½ to 2 grs.
phosphas.	1 to 5 grs.
pyrophosphas.	1 to 5 grs.
subcarb.	5 to 30 grs.
sulphas.	1 to 3 grs.
sulphas exsiccat.	1 to 3 grs.
valer.	1 to 3 grs.
Ferrum dialysatum.	5 to 15 mins.
redactum.	1 to 5 grs.
Guarana	10 to 30 grs.
Hydrarg. chlorid. corros.	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
chlorid. mite	½ to 10 grs.
cyanid.	¼ to ½ gr.
iodid. flav.	$\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 gr.
iodid. rubr.	$\frac{1}{20}$ to ½ gr.
iodid. vir.	$\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 gr.
oxid. flav.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to ½ gr.
oxid. nigr.	$\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 gr.
oxid. rubr.	$\frac{1}{10}$ to ½ gr.
subsulphas flav.	½ to 1 gr.
c. creta.	1 to 8 grs.
Hyoscyamina, and salts.	$\frac{1}{100}$ to ¼ gr.
Infusum digitalis.	2 to 4 fl. drs.
sennæ comp.	1 to 2 fl. ozs.
Iodoformum.	1 to 3 grs.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Iodum	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Ipecacuanha { expect.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
Ipecacuanha { emet.	15 to 30 grs.
Iridin	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
Jalapa	15 to 30 grs.
Kamala	1 to 2 drs.
Kino	8 to 30 grs.
Lactucarium	8 to 15 grs.
Liq. ammon. acet.	2 to 4 fl. drs.
acidi arseniosi	2 to 7 mins.
arsen. et hydr. iod	2 to 7 mins.
ferri chloridi	2 to 10 mins.
ferri dialys.	10 to 15 mins.
ferri nitrat.	8 to 15 mins
pepsini	1 to 4 fl. drs.
potassæ	5 to 30 mins.
potassii arsenit.	3 to 7 mins.
potassii citrat.	2 to 4 fl. drs.
sodæ	5 to 30 mins.
sodii arseniatis	3 to 7 mins.
Lithii benzoas	2 to 5 grs.
bromid.	1 to 3 grs.
carb.	2 to 6 grs.
citr.	2 to 5 grs.
salicylas	2 to 8 grs.
Lupulinum	5 to 10 grs.
Magnesia	15 to 60 grs.
Magnesii carb.	15 to 60 grs.
citr. gran.	2 to 4 drs.
sulphas	2 to 8 drs.
sulphis	8 to 30 grs.
Mangani sulphas	2 to 10 grs.
Manna	1 to 2 ozs.
Massa copaibæ	5 to 30 grs.
ferri carb.	5 to 15 grs.
hydrarg.	1 to 10 grs.
Mist. ammoniaci	4 to 8 fl. drs.
asafœtidæ	2 to 4 fl. drs.
chloroformi	2 to 4 fl. drs.
cretæ	1 to 4 fl. drs.
ferri comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ozs.
ferri et ammn. acet.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
glycyrrh. comp.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
magnes. et asafœt.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
potassii citr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.
rhei et sodæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.
Morphina and its salts	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Narcina	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Nitro-glycerinum	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{75}$ gr.
Nux vomica	1 to 5 grs.
Oleoresina capsici	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
cubebæ	5 to 30 grs.
lupulini	2 to 5 grs.
piperis	1 to 3 grs.
zingiberis	1 to 3 grs.
Oleum copaibæ	8 to 15 mins
cubebæ	15 to 30 mins.
erigeri	5 to 15 mins.
eucalypti	10 to 30 mins.
phosphoratum	1 to 3 mins.
sabinæ	1 to 3 mins.
terebinth.	5 to 60 mins.
tiglii	1 to 4 drops.
Opium (14 % morphine)	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Pepsinum purum	15 grains.
saccharatum	30 grains.
Phosphorus	$\frac{1}{128}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.
Physostigminæ salicylas	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.
sulphas	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.
Picrotoxinum	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Pilocarpina, and salts	$\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Pil. aloes	1 to 3 pills.
aloes et asafœt.	2 to 5 pills.
aloes et ferri	1 to 3 pills.
aloes et mast.	1 to 3 pills.
aloes et myrrhæ	2 to 5 pills.
antim. comp.	1 to 3 pills.
asafœtidæ	1 to 3 pills.
cathart. comp.	1 to 4 pills.
ferri comp.	2 to 5 pills.
ferri iodidi	1 to 4 pills.
opii	1 to 2 pills.
phosphori	1 to 4 pills.
rhei	2 to 5 pills.
rhei comp.	2 to 5 pills.
Piperinum	1 to 3 grs.
Plumbi acetas	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.
iodidum	2 to 5 grs.
Potassii acetas	15 to 60 grs.
bicarb.	8 to 60 grs.
bitartr.	1 to 2 drs.
bromid.	8 to 60 grs.
carb.	8 to 30 grs.
chloras	5 to 30 grs.
citras	15 to 60 grs.
cyanid.	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.
et sodii tartr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.
hypophosphis	5 to 15 grs.
iodid.	5 to 60 grs.
nitras	8 to 15 grs.
sulphidum	1 to 10 grs.
sulphis	15 to 30 grs.
tartras	1 to 8 drs.
Pulv. antimonialis	3 to 10 grs.
aromat.	5 to 30 grs.
cretæ comp.	8 to 30 grs.
glycyrrh. comp.	30 to 60 grs.
ipecac. et opii	5 to 15 grs.
jalapæ comp.	30 to 60 grs.
morphinæ comp.	8 to 15 grs.
rhei comp.	30 to 60 grs.
Quinidina (and salts)	1 to 30 grs.
Quinina (and salts)	1 to 30 grs.
Quininæ arsenias	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
Resina copaibæ	2 to 10 grs.
jalapæ	2 to 5 grs.
podophylli	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
scammonii	2 to 10 grs.
Rheum	2 to 30 grs.
Salicinum	8 to 30 grs.
Santonica	8 to 60 grs.
Santonium	1 to 5 grs.
Scammonium	5 to 15 grs.
Senna	8 to 60 grs.
Sodii acetas	15 to 60 grs.
arsenias	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.
benzoas	5 to 15 grs.
bicarb.	8 to 30 grs.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Sodii bisulphis.	8 to 30 grs.
boras	8 to 30 grs.
bromid.	8 to 30 grs.
carb	8 to 30 grs.
hypophosphis.	8 to 15 grs.
hyposulphis.	8 to 30 grs.
iodidum	5 to 15 grs.
phosphas.	2 to 15 grs.
salicylas.	5 to 30 grs.
santoninas.	2 to 10 grs.
sulphas.	1 to 2 drs.
sulphis.	8 to 30 grs.
Spir. æther.	30 to 60 mins.
æther. nitrosi.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
ammoniæ	8 to 30 mins.
ammoniæ arom.	15 to 60 mins.
camphoræ.	8 to 30 mins.
chloroformi.	15 to 60 mins.
lavend. comp.	30 to 60 mins.
menth. pip.	30 to 60 mins.
Strychnina (and salts)	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.
Sulphur	½ to 4 drs.
Syrupus acidi hydroiodici	1 to 4 fl. drs.
allii.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
calcii lactophos.	1 to 2 fl. drs.
calcis.	15 to 30 mins.
ferri bromidi	15 to 60 mins.
ferri iodidi	15 to 60 mins.
ferri oxidi.	1 fl. drachm.
ferri hypophosph.	1 fl. drachm.
fer. quin et str. phos.	1 fl. drachm.
hypophosphit.	1 fl. drachm.
ipecac.	½ to 4 fl. drs.
krameriæ	½ to 4 fl. drs.
lactucarii.	1 to 3 fl. drs.
rhei	1 to 4 fl. drs.
rhei arom.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
rosæ	1 to 2 fl. drs.
rubi	1 to 2 fl. drs.
sarsap. comp.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
scillæ	½ to 1 fl. dr.
scillæ comp.	15 to 60 mins.
senegæ	1 to 2 fl. drs.
sennæ	1 to 4 fl. drs.
Tinct. aconiti fol.	5 to 16 mins.
aconiti rad.	1 to 5 mins.
acon. rad., Fleming's.	¾ to 2½ mins.
aloes (1880).	½ to 2 fl. drs.
aloes et myrrhæ.	1 to 2 fl. drs.
arnicæ flor.	8 to 30 mins.
arnicæ rad.	15 to 30 mins.
asafœtidæ	30 to 60 mins.
belladonnæ.	5 to 15 mins.
bryoniæ.	15 to 30 mins.
calendulæ.	15 to 30 mins.
calumbæ.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
cannabis ind.	15 to 30 mins.
cantharid	5 to 15 mins.
capsici.	8 to 15 mins.
catechu comp.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
cimicifugæ.	30 to 60 mins.
cinchonæ	½ to 2 fl. drs.
cinchonæ comp.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
colchici rad.	5 to 15 mins.
colchici sem.	5 to 15 mins.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Tinct. conii.	5 to 30 mins.
cubebæ.	1 to 2 fl. drs.
digitalis.	5 to 15 mins.
ferri acet.	15 to 30 mins.
ferri chloridi	15 to 60 mins.
ferri chloridi æther.	15 to 30 mins.
gallæ	½ to 2 fl. drs.
gelsemii	5 to 10 mins.
guaiaci	30 to 60 mins.
guaiaci ammon.	30 to 60 mins.
hellebori.	10 to 15 mins.
humuli	1 to 4 fl. drs.
hydrastis.	30 to 90 mins.
hyoscyami fol.	15 to 60 mins.
hyoscyami sem.	15 to 30 mins.
ignatiæ	5 to 15 mins.
iodi.	5 to 15 mins.
ipecac. et opii.	5 to 15 mins.
jalapæ	½ to 2 fl. drs.
kino	½ to 2 fl. drs.
krameriæ.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
lavend. comp.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
lobeliæ.	15 to 45 mins.
lupulini.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
matico.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
nuc. vomicæ.	5 to 30 mins.
opii.	5 to 25 mins.
opii camph.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
physostigmatis.	5 to 15 mins.
quassiæ	½ to 2 fl. drs.
rhei.	1 to 8 fl. drs.
rhei arom.	30 to 75 mins.
rhei dulc.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
sanguinariæ.	15 to 60 mins.
scillæ.	8 to 60 mins.
serpentariæ	½ to 2 fl. drs.
stramon. fol.	8 to 15 mins.
stramon sem.	6 to 15 mins.
sumbul.	8 to 30 mins.
valer.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
valer. ammon.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
veratr. vir.	1 to 10 mins.
zingiberis.	15 to 60 mins.
Tritur. elaterini	½ to ½ gr.
Veratrina.	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.
Vin. aloes	1 to 2 fl. drs.
antim. { expect. & alt.	1 to 8 mins.
antim. { emet.	30 to 75 mins.
colch. rad.	8 to 45 mins.
colch. sem.	5 to 30 mins.
ergotæ.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
ferri amar.	1 fl. drachm.
ferri citrat.	1 fl. drachm.
ipecac. { expect.	5 to 15 mins.
ipecac. { emet.	2 to 4 fl. drs.
opii	5 to 10 mins.
rhei.	1 to 2 fl. drs.
Zinci acet.	1 to 2 grs.
bromid.	½ to 2 grs.
iodid.	½ to 3 grs.
oxid.	1 to 10 grs.
phosphid.	$\frac{1}{12}$ to ½ gr.
sulphas, emet.	15 to 30 grs.
valerianas.	1 to 6 grs

THERAPEUTIC TABLE.

ARRANGED FROM TEXT-BOOK OF PHARMACOLOGY, THERAPEUTICS, AND MATERIA MEDICA.

BY T. LAUDER BRUNTON, M. D.

Abscess.

CALCIC SULPHIDE. Small doses frequently repeated, to hasten maturation or healing.
COD-LIVER OIL. In scrofulous cases.
IRON. As a tonic.

Acidity.

ACIDS. Before meals.
ALKALIES. After meals.
CREASOTE.
NUX VOMICA. Before meals.
SILVER NITRATE.

Acne.

ARSENIC. In chronic acne.
BISMUTH. As ointment or powder.
HOT FOMENTATIONS.
HOT SPONGING.
IODIDE OF SULPHUR. In chronic cases.
SULPHUR. Internally and externally.
WATER. Hot sponging several times a day.

After-pains.

BELLADONNA. As ointment.
CAMPHOR. Combined with morphia.
MORPHIA AND ATROPIA. Hypodermically, $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. morphia with $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of atropia.
POULTICES, warm, to the hypogastrium.

Alcoholism.

AMMONIA. Aromatic spirits of, as substitute for alcohol, to be taken when the craving comes on.
ARSENIC. To lessen vomiting.
CAPSICUM. As substitute for alcohol.
NUX VOMICA. Nervous and general tonic.
OPIUM.

Alopecia.

ARSENIC. Internally.
CANTHARIDES TINCT. One part to eight of castor oil, rubbed in roots of hair morning and night.

Amenorrhœa.

ALOES. Alone or with iron.
ARSENIC. With iron, in anæmia.
BATHS, hot foot and hip
MANGANESE and permanganate of potassium, j–ij. grs.

Anæmia.

ARSENIC. With, or in place of, iron.
IRON. Chalybeate waters.
MANGANESE. Given with iron.
NUX VOMICA. With iron.
PANCREATIN. In feeble digestion.
PEPSIN. In feeble digestion.

Aneurism.

ALIMENT. Low diet; absolute rest.
ERGOT. Adjunct to rest.
POTASSIC IODIDE. In doses of 30 grs.

Angina Pectoris.

ETHER. To diminish pain.
MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
NITRITE OF AMYL. During paroxysms.
NITRO-GLYCERINE. Begin with one drop of 1 per cent. solution.
TURPENTINE. Locally to chest during paroxysms.

Anus. Fissure of.

BELLADONNA. Locally.
CASTOR OIL. To keep motions soft.
IODOFORM. Locally, to heal and relieve pain.
OPIUM AND GALL OINTMENT. Locally.
SILVER NITRATE.
TANNIN. Locally.

Aphthæ.

BORAX. In honey or glycerine, alone or with chlorate of potash.
MERCURY. Hydr. cum creta, to remove indigestion.
POTASSIC CHLORATE. As wash, 10 grs. to the oz., alone or with borax.
RHUBARB. To remove indigestion.
SULPHUROUS ACID. Locally.

Apoplexy.

ACONITE. To lower blood-pressure where pulse is strong.
COLD WATER. To head when face congested.
CROTON OIL. One or two drops on back of tongue.
ELATERIUM. In suppository or enema during attack.

Ascites.

ARSENIC. In old persons with feeble heart.
DIGITALIS. In cardiac dropsy.
ELATERIUM. As hydragogue cathartic.
JABORANDI. In anasarca.

Asthma.

ACONITE. In spasmodic cases, also in asthma consequent on nasal catarrh in children
AMYL NITRITE. To check paroxysm.
ARSENIC. In small doses in cases associated with bronchitis or hay fever.
BELLADONNA. Internally, in large doses.
BROMIDES.
CHLORAL. During paroxysm.
CHLOROFORM. Inhaled
MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
NUX VOMICA.
PEPSIN. To prevent attacks.
POTASSIC IODIDE. In large doses, when asthma due to acute bronchial catarrh.
POTASSIC NITRATE. Inhalation of fumes.
QUINIA. In intervals, when attacks are periodical
STRAMONIUM. In cigarettes, or 20 grs. of dried leaves mixed with nitrate of potash, and fumes inhaled.
TOBACCO. Smoking sometimes beneficial.

Balanitis.

ASTRINGENT LOTIONS. Alum; sulphate of zinc.
MERCURY. ¾ gr. chlor. corrosiv. to an oz. lime-water, as lotion.

Bed Sores.

ALUM. With white of egg, as local application.
CHARCOAL. Dry, or in poultices.
IODOFORM.

Biliousness.

ALOES. In constipation.
MERCURIAL CATHARTICS. In moderate doses night and morning.

Biliousness (*continued*).

MINERAL ACIDS. Nitro-hydrochloric especially useful.
PODOPHYLLUM. In place of mercury when stools dark.

Bladder, Irritable.

BELLADONNA.
BENZOIC ACID. In large prostate and alkaline conditions of urine.
CANTHARIDES. Not to be used in states of acute inflammation.

Bladder, Paralysis of.

CANNABIS INDICA. In retention, from spinal disease.
CANTHARIDES. In atonic bladder.
ERGOT. In paralysis of bladder or sphincter.
STRYCHNIA.

Blepharitis.

BISMUTH. Equal parts of the subnitrate and glycerine locally.
MERCURY (UNG. HYDRARG. NITRATIS). If too strong, dilute with vaseline or simple ointment.

Boils.

ARSENIC.
BELLADONNA. Internally or locally.
COLLODION. Painted over surface in papular stage, and over base, leaving centre free, in pustular stage.
OPIUM. Locally to remove pain.
POULTICES.
SULPHIDES. In small doses to abort or hasten maturation.

Breath, Fetid.

CAMPHOR.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH. As wash to mouth.

Bright's Disease.

BATHS. Hot water and air.
BROOM. As diuretic.
CAFFEINE.
ELATERIUM. As cathartic.
GALLIC ACID. Lessens albumen.
JABORANDI.
LEAD. Lessens albumen.
NITROUS ETHER.
POTASSIC B.TARTRATE. Cathartic and diuretic.
POTASSIC IODIDE.
TURPENTINE. As diuretic.
WATER. In large draughts.

Bronchiectasis.

CHLORINE. Inhalation, to lessen fetor.
IODINE. Inhalation.
PHOSPHATES AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.
QUINIA.

Bronchitis, Acute.

ACONITE. ½–1 m. every hour at commencement.
AMMONIUM CARBONATE. Where much expectoration and depression.
IPECACUANHA. When expectoration scanty with dryness in chest.
NITRIC ACID. When expectoration too copious.
QUINIA. To reduce temperature.
TARTAR EMETIC. In dry stage
TURPENTINE. When expectoration is profuse.

Bronchitis, Capillary.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE. Much expectoration and lividity.
CAMPHOR. As expectorant.
IPECACUANHA. As expectorant and emetic.
MUSTARD. In poultices.
POULTICES. Over whole chest.

Bronchitis, Chronic.

AMMONIA. For difficulty in expectoration
AMMONIACUM. Useful for old people.
ASAFŒTIDA.
BALSAM OF PERU, AND BALSAM OF TOLU. When expectoration copious.
CAMPHOR.
COD-LIVER OIL.
DIGITALIS. Where heart is feeble.
IODINE. By inhalation.
IRON.
OPIUM. To lessen secretion and cough.
PHOSPHATES.
SENEGA. Where expulsion is feeble.
SERPENTARIA. Like SENEGA.
SQUILL. Where expectoration is thick.
SULPHUR. Where expectoration is copious.
TAR. To lessen secretion and allay cough.
TURPENTINE.

Bronchorrhœa.

ASAFŒTIDA.
EUCALYPTUS.
LEAD ACETATE. To lessen secretion.

Bruises.

ACONITE, liniment.
CAPSICUM. To remove discoloration of bruise
OPIUM. Locally applied.

Bubo.

ICE.
IODINE.

Bubo *(continued)*.

NITRIC ACID. Locally to indolent bubo.
POTASSIO-TARTRATE OF IRON. Locally and internally.

Burns and Scalds.

BORACIC ACID. Saturated watery solution.
CARBOLIC ACID. One to six of olive oil, locally.
COCAINE.
CREASOTE WATER.
LEAD CARBONATE. In white paint.
LIME. Lime-water with linseed oil.
SODA. Bicarbonate.
WARM BATH. Whole body immersed for days in extensive burns or scalds. It relieves pain, although it may not save life.

Calculi, Biliary.

CHLOROFORM. Inhalation in paroxysm.
COUNTER-IRRITANTS. Mustard poultices.
MORPHIA. ¼ gr. with $\frac{1}{120}$ gr. atropia subcutaneously in paroxysm.
SODIUM PHOSPHATE. In 20 or 30 gr. doses before meals as prophylactic.

Calculi, Renal and Vesical.

ALKALIES.
AMMONIUM BENZOATE.
ANÆSTHETICS. To relieve pain.
CHLOROFORM.
MORPHIA. Hypodermically.

Cancer.

BELLADONNA. Locally.
CHARCOAL, poultices, and dry.
CITRIC ACID. As lotion.
IODOFORM. Locally.
OPIUM. Locally and internally.

Cancrum Oris.

ARSENIC. Internally.
NITRIC ACID. Locally.
POTASSIC CHLORATE.

Carbuncle.

BELLADONNA EXTRACT. Locally.
COLLODION.
POULTICES.
STRAPPING. Leaving centre free.

Catarrh, Acute Nasal.

ACONITE. Internally at commencement
ACONITE AND BELLADONNA. In sore throat and cold, one drop of tinct. aconite to two of belladonna every hour.
BELLADONNA. 5 m. of tinct., and afterward one or two every day, for profuse watery secretion.

Catarrh, Acute Nasal *(cont'd.)*.

CAMPHOR. As inhalation from steaming water.
IODINE. By inhalation.
OPIUM. Dover's powder at commencement.
QUINIA. 10 gr. of quinia at commencement.

Cerebral Congestion.

ACONITE. In acute cases.
BELLADONNA.
BROMIDES.
CATHARTICS.
HYDROCYANIC ACID.
VENESECTION.

Chancre.

IODOFORM. Powdered.

Chancroid.

CAUSTICS. Rarely necessary.
IODOFORM. Very useful.

Cholera Asiatica.

ALCOHOL. Iced brandy, to stop vomiting.
CAMPHOR.
SALINE INJECTIONS.

Cholera Infantum.

BISMUTH.
FOOD.
MERCURY. Gray powder or calomel.
OPIUM.
POTASSIC BROMIDE. In nervous irritation.
ZINC OXIDE. With bismuth and pepsin.

Chorea.

ARSENIC.
CHLORAL.
CONIUM.
IRON. In anæmia.
STRYCHNIA.

Colic, Intestinal.

ASAFŒTIDA.
CHLOROFORM.
ESSENTIAL OILS. ANISEED, CARDAMOM, CINNAMON, CLOVES, PEPPERMINT.
MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
POULTICES.

Colic, Lead.

ALUM.
CASTOR OIL.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.

Condylomata.

CHROMIC ACID. Locally.
MERCURY. Wash with chlorine-water or chlorinated soda, and dust with calomel.

Conjunctivitis.

BELLADONNA. Locally.
BLISTERS. Behind ear.
BORIC ACID. Solution.
CASTOR OIL. Drop in eye.
MERCURY. Citrine ointment.

Constipation.

ALOES.
BELLADONNA EXTRACT.
CASCARA SAGRADA.
COLOCYNTH COMPOUND EXTRACT.
LIQUORICE POWDER COMPOUND.
MERCURY.
NUX VOMICA. 5–10 ♏ in a glass of cold water before breakfast or before dinner.
PHYSOSTIGMA. 10 ♏ of tincture along with belladonna and nux vomica.
PODOPHYLLUM. In biliousness.
SALINE WATERS. Friedrichshalle, Hunyadi Janos, or Pullna.
SENNA.
WATER. Draught in the morning before breakfast.

Convulsions, Infantile.

ASAFŒTIDA. A small dose in an enema arrests convulsions from teething.
BATHS. Warm, with cold effusions to the head.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
CHLORAL. 5 gr., per mouth or rectum.
CHLOROFORM. To arrest fit.
VALERIAN. When due to worms.

Cough.

ACONITE. In throat-cough.
APOMORPHIA. In bronchitis, with deficient secretion.
ASAFŒTIDA. In the after-cough from habit, and in the sympathetic whooping cough of mothers.
GELSEMIUM. In convulsive and spasmodic cough.
HYDROCYANIC ACID. For irritable cough.
HYOSCYAMUS. In tickling night-coughs.
PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.
VALERIAN. In hysterical cough.

Croup.

ALUM. Teaspoonful, with honey or syrup, every ½ or ½ hour until vomiting is induced.
HOT APPLICATIONS TO NECK.
IPECACUANHA.
SULPHUROUS ACID. As spray.

Cystitis.

ALKALIES. When urine is acid.
BELLADONNA. To allay irritability.

Cystitis (*continued*).

CANTHARIDES. In small doses.
OPIUM. By enema or suppository, to relieve pain.
TURPENTINE.

Delirium Tremens.

ALCOHOL. Sometimes necessary.
BEEF TEA.
BROMIDES. In large doses.
CAPSICUM.
DIGITALIS. In large doses has had some success.
FOOD, nutritious, more to be depended upon than anything else.

Diabetes Mellitus.

ARSENIC.
CODEIA. Sometimes requires to be pushed to the extent of 18 grs. or more per diem.
GLYCERINE. As remedy, and as food in place of sugar.
SKIM-MILK DIET.

Diarrhœa.

ACONITE. In high fever and cutting abdominal pains.
BISMUTH.
CAMPHOR.
CASTOR OIL AND OPIUM. At commencement.
CATECHU.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. In small doses.
KINO.
LEAD ACETATE.
NUX VOMICA. In chronic cases.
OPIUM.
ZINC OXIDE.
ZINC SULPHATE.

Diphtheria.

ALCOHOL.
ARSENIC.
CHLORINE-WATER. Internally and locally.
HYDROCHLORIC ACID. Diluté as gargle, or strong as caustic.
IRON PERCHLORIDE.
LACTIC ACID. As solvent of false membrane.
MERCURY. Calomel or corrosive sublimate internally.
PAPAIN. As solvent of false membrane.
POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Internally and locally.
STRYCHNIA.
SULPHUROUS ACID.

Dropsy.

BROOM.
BRYONIA. Purgative and diuretic.

Dropsy (*continued*).

COLCHICUM. In hepatic, cardiac, and scarlatinal dropsy.
DIGITALIS. Especially in cardiac dropsy; infusion is the best form.
ELATERIUM.
IRON.
JUNIPER.
NITROUS ETHER.
POTASSIUM BITARTRATE. With compound jalap powder.

Dysentery.

ACONITE.
BELLADONNA.
CASTOR OIL. In small doses, with opium.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. In small doses in chronic cases.
HAMAMELIS. Much blood in motions.
IPECACUANHA. In 30-gr. doses on empty stomach, with complete rest.
LEAD ACETATE. By mouth, enema, or suppository.
NUX VOMICA.
OPIUM.
TANNIN.
ZINC OXIDE.
ZINC SULPHATE.

Dysmenorrhœa.

APIOL (Oil of Parsley). In neuralgic form.
ARSENIC. When membranous discharge.
BELLADONNA. In neuralgic form.
CANNABIS INDICA. Very useful.
CROTON CHLORAL. In neuralgic form.
GELSEMIUM.
IRON.
NUX VOMICA.
OPIUM. 3 to 5 ms. of tincture, alone or with 3 or 4 gr. of chloral.

Dyspepsia.

ACIDS. Especially nitro-muriatic acid.
ALKALIES.
ARSENIC.
ASAFŒTIDA.
BELLADONNA.
BISMUTH.
CAPSICUM.
CHARCOAL.
CHOLAGOGUES.
FOOD. Nutritious.
HYDROCYANIC ACID.
LACTIC ACID.
LIME-WATER.
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.
NUX VOMICA.
PANCREATIN.

Dyspepsia (*continued*).

Pepsin.
Silver Nitrate.
Taraxacum.

Dysuria.

Alkalies.
Belladonna.
Camphor.
Cannabis Indica.
Cantharides, Tincture.
Ergot.
Gelsemium.
Nitrous Ether.
Opium.

Earache.

Almond Oil.
Atropia Solution. Locally.
Glycerine.
Opium.
Carbolized Oil.

Eczema.

Alkalies. Weak solutions of, as constant dressing.
Arsenic.
Benzoin. Locally.
Bismuth. Locally.
Lead Salts. Locally.
Lime-Water. Alone or with glycerine or oil, locally.
Zinc Oxide. Ointment.

Emphysema. See *Asthma* and *Bronchitis.*

Endocarditis.

Aconite. At commencement.
Blisters.
Opium.

Endometritis.

Carbolic Acid.
Glycerine.
Hot-Water Injections.
Iodine.
Nitric Acid.

Epididymitis.

Aconite. In small doses frequently repeated.
Mercury and Morphia. Locally as oleate.
Ointment of Mercury and Belladonna.
Pulsatilla. In very small doses along with aconite.

Epilepsy.

Arsenic.
Asafœtida.
Belladonna.
Bromides of Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, and Iron.
Hydrobromic Acid.

Epilepsy (*continued*).

Nitrite of Amyl. By inhalation.
Nitro-glycerine.
Quinia.
Strychnia.
Valerian.
Zinc Oxide.

Epistaxis.

Alum. In powder or solution, locally.
Digitalis.
Gallic Acid.
Vinegar.

Erysipelas.

Aconite. At commencement.
Iron. Large doses of tincture of chloride frequently.
Quinine
Starch and other dry powders.
Sulphurous Acid.

Fever. See *Intermittent, Typhoid,* etc.

Acids. To allay thirst.
Alcohol. Small doses frequently.
Antipyrine.
Arsenic. In malarious fevers.
Belladonna. In eruptive fevers.
Camphor. In adynamic fevers.
Digitalis.
Syrup of Hydriodic Acid.
Mercury. Small doses at commencement of typhoid or scarlet fever.
Salicin, Salicylate of Soda, Salicylic Acid, } In rheumatic fevers or in hyperpyrexia.
Turpentine. As stimulant.

Fistula.

Pepper. The confection, as laxative.

Flatulence.

Alkalies. Before meals.
Asafœtida.
Carminatives.
Charcoal.
Creasote.
Nux Vomica.

Gangrene.

Balsam of Peru.
Bromine.
Charcoal. As poultice or dry.
Nitric Acid.

Gastralgia.

Atropia.
Bismuth.
Chloroform. Two or three drops on sugar.
Morphia. Subcutaneously or internally, combined with chloroform.

Gastric Ulcer.

ARSENIC.
BISMUTH.
GALLIC ACID.
LEAD ACETATE. To check hemorrhage.
MILK
MORPHIA.
PEPSIN.
SILVER NITRATE.
SILVER OXIDE.

Gastritis.

ARSENIC.
BISMUTH.
NUX VOMICA.
OPIUM.
SILVER NITRATE.
SILVER OXIDE.

Gleet.

CANTHARIDES.
IRON.
SANDAL-WOOD OIL. Locally and internally.
TANNIN, GLYCERINE OF. Locally.
TURPENTINE.

Goitre.

IODINE. Internally and locally ointment or tincture, and by injection.
MERCURIC BINIODIDE. As ointment.

Gonorrhœa.

ALKALINE salts or waters.
ALUM. As an injection.
CANTHARIDES.
CUBEBS. Alone or mixed with copaiba.
SILVER NITRATE. As injection.
ZINC SALTS. As injection.

Gout.

ACONITE.
ALKALIES.
ARSENIC.
BELLADONNA.
COLCHICUM.
LITHIUM.
VERATRIA. As ointment.

Hay Fever.

ACONITE.
ARSENIC.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. Internally and locally.

Headache.

ACONITE. When circulation excited.
AMMONIA. Aromatic spirits ½–2 dr. doses.

Headache (*continued*).

BELLADONNA. In frontal headache, especially at menstrual period, or from fatigue.
BICARBONATE OF SODA. With bitters before meals in frontal headache.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
BRYONIA. In bilious headache.
CAMPHOR. Internally and externally.
CANNABIS INDICA. In neuralgic headache.
CHLOROFORM, SPIRITS OF. In nervous headache.
DIGITALIN. $\frac{1}{60}$ of a grain twice a day for congestive hemicrania.
GUARANA.
HEAT. As hot-water bag or poultice to nape of neck.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. In rheumatic headache, with tenderness of scalp.
MAGNESIA SULPHATE. For frontal headache, with constipation.
MENTHOL. Locally.
MERCURY. In bilious headache.
NUX VOMICA. In nervous or bilious headache.
SPECTACLES. Where the headache depends on astigmatism.
TEA.
VALERIAN. In nervous and hysterical cases.

Heart, Dilated.

DIGITALIS.
MORPHIA.

Heart, Fatty.

ARSENIC.
BELLADONNA.
IRON.
STRYCHNIA.

Heart, Hypertrophied.

ACONITE. To be used with care when valvular disease is present.
CAMPHOR. In palpitation and dyspnœa.
DIGITALIS. In small doses.
VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Heart, Palpitation of.

BELLADONNA. Internally, useful in cardiac strain.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. In fluttering heart.
CAMPHOR.
DIGITALIS.
HYOSCYAMUS. In nervous palpitation.
VALERIAN. In nervous cases with dyspnœa.

Hematemesis.

Alum.
Gallic Acid.
Ice.
Lead Acetate.
Sulphuric Acid.
Tannic Acid.
Turpentine.

Hematuria.

Alkaline Diuretics.
Alum.
Bitartrate of Potash.
Digitalis.
Gallic Acid.
Lead Acetate.
Tannic Acid.
Turpentine.

Hemoptysis.

Alum.
Digitalis.
Ergot.
Gallic Acid. Very useful.
Lead Acetate.
Turpentine.

Hemorrhage, Intestinal.

Gallic Acid.
Lead Acetate.
Tannic Acid.
Turpentine.

Hemorrhage, Post-partum.

Alcohol.
Digitalis.
Ergot.
Hot Water. Injection into uterus.
Ice. To abdomen, uterus, or rectum.
Iron Perchloride, Diluted. 1 : 4 injected into uterus.
Pressure over Uterus.

Hemorrhoids.

Alkaline mineral waters useful.
Carbolic Acid. Injection into piles.
Ergot
Galls, Ointment. With opium.
Iodoform. In ointment or suppository.
Nux Vomica. Very useful.
Senna. Confection or compound liquorice powder.
Sulphur.

Hepatitis.

Ammonium Chloride.
Bryonia.
Nitro-hydrochloric Acid.

Herpes Zoster.

Aconite and Opium. Locally.
Morphia.
Oil of Peppermint. Locally.

Hiccough.

Amyl Nitrite.
Belladonna.
Camphor.
Cannabis Indica.
Chloral.
Chloroform.
Ether.
Laurel-Water.
Morphia. Hypodermically.
Nux Vomica.

Hydrocephalus, Acute.

Blisters. To nape of neck.
Bromide of Potassium.
Iodide of Potassium.
Leeches.
Mercuric Chloride. Small doses.

Hydrocephalus, Chronic.

Blisters.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Iodide of Iron.
Iodide of Potassium.
Mercury.

Hydrophobia.

Cannabis Indica
Chloroform, and hypodermic of morphia ¼ grain.

Hydrothorax.

Blisters.
Broom.
Digitalis.
Elaterium.
Jaborandi.

Hypochondriasis.

Alcohol.
Asafœtida.
Bromide of Potassium.
Hyoscyamus.
Musk.

Hysteria.

Aloes. In constipation.
Ammonia, Aromatic Spirits of
Asafœtida.
Bromide of Camphor.
Bromide of Potassium
Camphor.
Ignatia.
Iron
Spiritus Etheris Nitrosi.
Valerian.
Zinc Valerianate.

Ichthyosis.

Baths.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Elm-Bark Decoction.
Glycerine.

Impetigo.

Arsenic.
Cod-Liver Oil.

Impetigo (*continued*).

GUTTA-PERCHA. Locally, in solution.
HYDROCYANIC ACID. To relieve itching.
LAUREL-WATER. To relieve itching.
QUININE.
SULPHUR. Internally.
ZINC OINTMENT.

Impotence.

ARSENIATE OF IRON.
CANTHARIDES.
NUX VOMICA.
PHOSPHORUS.
ZINC PHOSPHATE.

Influenza.

OPIUM. With ipecacuanha.
POTASSIUM NITRATE. Freely diluted, as lemonade.
QUININE. In later stages.
SPIRITUS ETHERIS NITROSI.

Insomnia.

ACONITE. 1 m. every quarter of an hour, when skin dry and harsh.
ALCOHOL.
CAMPHOR.
CANNABIS INDICA. Alone, or with hyoscyamus.
CHLORAL.
CROTON CHLORAL. If heart weak.
DIGITALIS. When deficient tone of vascular system.
FOOD at bed-time.
GELSEMIUM. In simple wakefulness.
HYOSCYAMUS. Alone, or with cannabis indica.
PARALDEHYDE.
POTASSIUM BROMIDE. In full doses.
WARMTH. Internally and externally.
WET COMPRESS.

Intermittent Fever.

ARSENIC.
ATROPIA. Subcutaneously, to arrest or cut short cool stage.
CAMPHOR.
CAPSICUM. With quinine.
CHLOROFORM. To prevent or cut short cold stage.
GELSEMIUM. Pushed until it produces dilated pupils or double vision.
IODINE, TINCTURE. To prevent recurrence of ague.
OPIUM. In full doses, to prevent chill.
PEPPER. With quinine.
QUININE.
QUININE BROMOHYDRATE. Like quinine, and less liable to produce cinchonism.

Intermittent Fever (*continued*).

SODIUM CHLORIDE. Tablespoonful in glass of hot water at a draught on empty stomach.

Intertrigo.

BISMUTH. Locally.
FULLER'S EARTH.
LEAD LOTION.
LIME-WATER.

Iritis.

ATROPIA. Locally.
BELLADONNA. Internally and locally.
DUBOISIA. Substitute for atropia.
MERCURY. Most serviceable.

Jaundice.

ALKALINE mineral waters in catarrh of duodenum or bile-ducts.
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. In scruple doses.
CALOMEL. Often very useful.
EUONYMIN.
IRIDIN.
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.
NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.
PODOPHYLLUM.
QUININE. In malarious cases.

Lactation, Defective.

CASTOR-OIL LEAVES. Poultice or infusion, to breast.
GOSSYPIUM. Decoction of seeds two or three times every hour.
JABORANDI.

Lactation, Excessive.

BANDAGE.
BELLADONNA. Internally and locally.
CAMPHOR AND GLYCERINE. Locally.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Laryngismus Stridulus.

ACONITE.
BELLADONNA.
BROMIDES.
CHLORAL.
CHLOROFORM. By inhalation.
COLD SPONGING.
EMETICS.
MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
QUININE.

Laryngitis, Acute.

ACONITE.
MORPHIA.
QUININE.
SCARIFICATION OF LARYNX.
SULPHUROUS ACID. As inhalation or spray.
ZINC SULPHATE. As emetic.

Laryngitis, Chronic.

ALUM. As gargle.
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. As spray.
BISMUTH. Locally.
CARBOLIC ACID. As spray.
FERRIC CHLORIDE. Locally.
SILVER NITRATE. Solution locally.
TANNIN. As gargle or spray.

Leucorrhœa.

ALUM. By injection.
BALSAM OF PERU. Internally
BELLADONNA. Locally.
BORAX. By injection.
GLYCERINE.
IODOFORM. Locally.
IRON. Internally
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. Locally.
TANNIN. By injection or suppository.

Locomotor Ataxia.

CANNABIS INDICA.
ELECTRICITY.
ERGOT.
PHOSPHORUS.
POTASSIUM IODIDE.
STRYCHNIA.

Lumbago.

ACONITE. Internally and locally.
CHLOROFORM, liniment.
HOT DOUCHE. Or poultice.
ICE.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
MORPHIA.
QUININE.

Lupus.

ARSENIC.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
IODIDE OF SULPHUR.
IODOFORM.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
SODIUM ETHYLATE.
ZINC CHLORIDE.

Mania.

CANNABIS INDICA.
CHLORAL. As narcotic and carminative.
DIGITALIS.
HYOSCYAMUS.
HYOSCYAMINE.
IRON.
OPIUM.
PARALDEHYDE.
PHYSOSTIGMA.
WET PACK.

Mastitis.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. Locally.
BELLADONNA. Locally.

Mastitis (*continued*).

MERCURY AND MORPHIA OLEATE. Locally.
SUPPORT, by bandaging or strapping.

Measles.

ACONITE.
DIGITALIS.
POTASSIUM BROMIDE. For sleeplessness.
QUININE.

Melancholia.

ARSENIC.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
CANNABIS INDICA.
CHLORAL.
IRON.
OPIUM.
VALERIAN.

Meningitis, Cerebral.

ACONITE.
BELLADONNA.
BLISTERS. To nape of neck.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
COLD, to head.
HYOSCYAMUS.
MERCURY.
OPIUM. In small doses, alone or with tartar emetic.
POTASSIUM IODIDE.
PURGATIVES.
VENESECTION.

Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal.

ACONITE.
BELLADONNA.
CAUTERY, to back.
COLD, to spine.
DIGITALIS.
ERGOT.
OPIUM.
QUININE.
VENESECTION.

Menorrhagia.

ARSENIC.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
CANNABIS INDICA.
DIGITALIS.
ERGOT.
GALLIC ACID.
HOT-WATER BAG to dorsal and lumbar vertebræ.
IRON.
QUININE.
SULPHURIC ACID.

Metritis, Acute.

ACONITE.
HOT WATER. Vaginal injection.
OPIUM. By suppository or enema.
POULTICES.
TURPENTINE STUPES.

Myalgia.

Ammonium Chloride.
Arnica. Internally and locally.
Belladonna Liniment. Locally and internally.
Chloroform Liniment.
Friction.
Gelsemium. Large doses.
Opium.
Packing.
Potassium Iodide.
Salicylate of Soda.

Myelitis.

Belladonna.
Ergot.
Phosphorus.
Silver Nitrate.

Nævus.

Chromic Acid.
Electrolysis.
Galvano-Cautery.
Ligation.
Nitric Acid.

Nausea.

Bismuth.
Cloves.
Hydrocyanic Acid.
Ice.
Ipecacuanha. In sickness of pregnancy and chronic alcoholism; 1 ♏ of wine, repeated frequently.
Morphia.
Peppermint.

Nephritis, Acute.

Aconite. At commencement.
Belladonna.
Cannabis Indica. As diuretic, especially in hæmaturia.
Cantharides. 1 ♏ of tincture every three hours to stop hæmaturia after acute symptoms have subsided.
Digitalis. As diuretic.
Eucalyptus.
Gallic Acid.
Jaborandi.
Juniper.
Poultices. Over loins.
Turpentine. ½–1 ♏ doses, every two to four hours.

Nervousness.

Aconite. 1 ♏ of tincture at bedtime for restlessness.
Bromide of Potassium.
Caffeine.
Camphor.
Chloral.
Ignatia.
Strychnine.

Neuralgia.

Aconitia.
Ammonium Valerianate.
Amyl Nitrite.
Atropine. In liniment or hypodermically.
Belladonna.
Blisters.
Bromide of Potassium.
Caffeine.
Cannabis Indica.
Chloral and Camphor.
Chloroform. Locally, and by inhalation, when pain very severe.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Croton Chloral.
Digitalis.
Electricity.
Ergot.
Gelsemium.
Iodides.
Iron.
Morphia. Hypodermically.
Mustard Poultice.
Nitro-glycerine.
Nux Vomica.
Oil of Cloves.
Peppermint.
Pulsatilla.
Quinine.
Salicylic Acid.
Thermo-Cautery.
Valerian.
Vibration.
Water. Hot or cold, locally.

Nightmare.

Bromide of Potassium.
Camphor-Water.

Nipples, Sore.

Balsam of Peru.
Benzoin.
Borax.
Collodion.
Lead Salts.
Tannin.

Nodes.

Mercury.
Potassium Iodide.

Nymphomania.

Bromide of Potassium.
Camphor.
Lupuline.

Obesity.

Alkaline Waters.
Ammonium Bromide.
Banting's System—living on meat and green vegetables, and avoiding starch, sugars, and fats.

Onychia.

IODOFORM.
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.
STRAPPING.

Ophthalmia (*vide* **Conjunctivitis**).

Orchitis.

MERCURY AND BELLADONNA. Ointment.
STRAPPING.

Otitis.

BORACIC ACID. Locally.
DRY CLEANSING.
SILVER NITRATE. Solution.
ZINC SULPHATE.

Ozæna.

ALKALINE WASHES.
IODINE. As inhalation: washing out nose with solution of common salt, to which a few drops of the tincture of iodine have been added.
IODOFORM
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. Solution
TANNIN, GLYCERINE OF.

Parotitis.

ACONITE.
JABORANDI.
MERCURY. ½ gr. of gray powder three or four times a day.
POULTICE.

Pediculi.

MERCURY. As ointment or wash.

Pemphigus.

ARSENIC.
COD-LIVER OIL.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
MERCURY.
PHOSPHORUS.

Pericarditis.

ACONITE.
BLISTERS. Near heart.
BRYONIA.
DIGITALIS. Heart rapid and feeble, with cyanosis and dropsy.
OPIUM. In grain doses every three to six hours.
QUININE.
VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Periostitis.

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, or AMMONIUM.
IODINE. Locally.
POULTICES.

Peritonitis.

ACONITE At commencement.
BRYONIA. When exudation.
LEECHES.
MERCURY.
OPIUM. Freely used.
POULTICES.
TURPENTINE.

Perspiration.

AROMATIC SULPHURIC ACID.
ATROPIA.
BELLADONNA. In liniment, for local sweats.
JABORANDI.
OPIUM.
QUININE
SPONGING, very hot.
STRYCHNINE.
VINEGAR.

Pertussis.

ACONITE.
ALUM.
BELLADONNA.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
CHLORAL.
CHLOROFORM. By inhalation
COD-LIVER OIL.
CROTON CHLORAL.
ERGOT.
IPECACUANHA.
MONOBROMIDE OF CAMPHOR.
OPIUM.
VALERIAN.

Pharyngitis.

ACONITE.
ALUM. Gargle.
CAPSICUM. Gargle.
FERRIC CHLORIDE. Locally and internally.
GLYCERINE. Locally.
POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Locally
QUININE.
SILVER NITRATE. Locally.
STRYCHNINE.
TANNIN. As powder, or glycerine, locally.
ZINC SULPHATE. Gargle.

Phlebitis.

HAMAMELIS.
HOT FOMENTATIONS.
OPIUM.
REST, absolute.

Phlegmasia Alba.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE. In full doses, when much prostration.
BELLADONNA EXTRACT. With mercurial ointment locally.
HAMAMELIS.
OPIUM. Internally and locally.

Phthisis.

ALCOHOL. With food or cod-liver oil.
ANTIPYRINE. To reduce temperature.
ARSENIC. To remove commencing consolidation, and when tongue is red and irritable.
ATROPIA. To check perspiration.
BENZOIN. As inhalation to lessen cough and expectoration.
CHLORAL.
CHLOROFORM, to check cough.
COCAINE. Solution 4–20 per cent. to throat and mouth to relieve irritation.
COD-LIVER OIL.
DIGITALIS
GLYCERINE. In place of cod-liver oil.
HYPOPHOSPHITES.
IODINE LINIMENT.
IRON
MERCURIC CHLORIDE. In minute doses for diarrhœa.
MORPHIA, WITH STARCH OR BISMUTH. To larynx.
OPIUM.
OXYGEN.
PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
PILOCARPINE. To check sweats.
QUININE.
SALICYLIC ACID. For foul breath and offensive expectoration.

Pleurisy.

ACONITE.
BELLADONNA PLASTER.
BLISTERS.
BRYONIA. After aconite.
DIGITALIS.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. To aid absorption.
LOCAL WET PACK.

Pleurodynia.

BELLADONNA. Plaster or liniment.
CHLORAL. With camphor locally.
ETHER. Locally, in spray.
IRON.
MUSTARD LEAVES.
OPIUM.
POULTICES.
QUININE.
STRAPPING.

Pneumonia.

ACONITE. At commencement.
AMMONIUM CARBONATE. As stimulant toward end
BELLADONNA. At commencement.
BRYONIA. When pleurisy present.
DIGITALIS.
OPIUM.

Pneumonia (*continued*).

POULTICES.
QUININE.
SALICYLATE OF SODA. As antipyretic.
TURPENTINE. As stimulant.

Polypus.

ALUM.
TANNIN. By insufflation.

Prolapsus Ani.

ALUM. Locally.
ICE.
CAUTERIZATION.
STRYCHNIA.
TANNIN. Locally.

Prolapsus Uteri.

ALUM. By vaginal douche.
GALLS. Decoction by injection.
TANNIN.

Prostate, Enlarged.

ALKALIES. For irritation of bladder, with acid urine.
AMMONIUM BENZOATE. For cystitis with alkaline urine.
CONIUM.
ERGOT.
IODOFORM. By suppository

Prurigo and Pruritus.

ARSENIC. Internally.
BALSAM OF PERU.
BORACIC ACID.
CALOMEL. Ointment.
CHLORAL AND CAMPHOR.
COD-LIVER OIL. By inunction.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. Wash
GLYCERINE.
GLYCEROLE OF TAR.
HYDROCYANIC ACID. Locally.
IODOFORM. Ointment.
OPIUM.
OIL OF CADE.
TAR OINTMENT.

Psoriasis.

ALKALINE BATH
ARSENIC.
CALOMEL. Ointment.
CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.
COD-LIVER OIL.
GLYCERINE
INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION.
LEAD IODIDE. Locally
PHOSPHORUS. Substitute for arsenic.
POTASSIUM IODIDE.
SULPHUR. Internally.
TAR. Ointment
ULMUS.
VASELINE.

Ptyalism.

Acids. Small doses, and in gargles.
Belladonna
Chlorate of Potash. Gargle.
Tannin.

Puerperal Convulsions.

Belladonna.
Bleeding.
Chloral. In full doses.
Chloroform. By inhalation.
Morphia. Hypodermically.
Veratrum Viride. Pushed to nausea.

Puerperal Fever.

Aconite. At commencement.
Opium. For wakefulness and delirium, very useful.
Quinine. In large doses.
Turpentine
Veratrum Viride.

Puerperal Mania.

Anæsthetics.
Bromide of Potassium.
Chloral.
Hyoscyamus.
Opium.
Quinine.

Puerperal Peritonitis.

Aconite.
Laxatives.
Opium.
Quinine.
Turpentine.

Purpura Hæmorrhagica.

Ergot.
Gallic Acid.
Iron.
Nux Vomica.
Quinine.
Turpentine.

Pyæmia.

Iron.
Opium.
Permanganate of Potash.
Quinine.
Turpentine.

Pyrosis.

Acids, Mineral.
Alkalies.
Bismuth.
Camphor.
Carbolic Acid.
Creasote.
Gallic Acid.
Glycerine.
Nux Vomica.

Rheumatism, Acute.

Aconite.
Alkalies.
Ammonium Bromide.
Blisters
Cold Baths.
Digitalis.
Iron.
Lime-Juice.
Opium.
Quinine.
Salicylate of Soda. Relieves pain most quickly.

Rheumatism, Chronic.

Belladonna.
Bromide of Lithium.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Guaiac.
Iodide of Potassium.
Mercury and Morphia. Oleate locally.
Quinine.
Sulphur. Locally and as sulphides, or sulphur waters internally.
Turkish Baths.

Rickets.

Calcium Phosphate.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Cold Sponging.
Iodide of Iron.
Quinine.

Scabies.

Baking of clothes to destroy ova.
Balsam of Peru. Locally, agreeable and effective.
Mercury. White precipitate ointment.
Petroleum.
Sulphur. Ointment.

Scarlet Fever. (Treatment chiefly symptomatic.)

Aconite.
Belladonna.
Chlorine-Water. As gargle.
Cold Compress to throat.
Digitalis.
Fat, inunction over the whole body.
Packing. Useful and comforting.
Salicylate of Soda. As antipyretic.
Sponging.

Sciatica.

Acupuncture.
Atropia.
Belladonna.
Blisters.
Cautery. Slight application.
Chloroform. Liniment.
Electricity.
Ether. Spray.

Sciatica (*continued*).
- Morphia.
- Poultices.
- Turpentine. In ½-oz. doses for 3 or 4 nights.

Scrofula.
- Calcium Phosphate.
- Cod-Liver Oil.
- Iodide of Iron.

Scurvy.
- Acids.
- Alum. With myrrh, for ulcerated gums.
- Citric Acid.
- Lime-Juice.
- Quinia. With mineral acids.
- Vinegar.

Sea-Sickness.
- Bromide of Potassium.
- Bromide of Sodium.
- Cannabis Indica.
- Champagne.
- Chloral.
- Chloroform. 2-5 ms. on sugar
- Cocaine.
- Nitro-glycerine.
- Nux Vomica.

Seborrhœa.
- Borax, with Glycerine.

Spermatorrhœa.
- Arsenic.
- Belladonna.
- Bromides.
- Camphor.
- Cantharides.
- Electricity.
- Nux Vomica.
- Phosphorus.
- Turpentine.

Spinal Congestion.
- Aconite.
- Ergot.
- Nux Vomica.

Spinal Irritation.
- Aconite Ointment.
- Arsenic.
- Belladonna.
- Blisters.
- Conium.
- Counter-irritation.
- Digitalis.
- Ergot.
- Nux Vomica.
- Opium.
- Phosphorus.

Sprains.
- Ammonium Chloride.
- Arnica.
- Bandaging.
- Fomentations.
- Massage.

Stomatitis.
- Acids, Mineral.
- Alum.
- Borax.
- Chlorate of Potassium.
- Glycerine of Tannin.
- Nitric Acid.

Sweating, *vide* **Perspiration.**

Sycosis.
- Corrosive Sublimate, solution 2–3 grs. to ℥i of water.
- Epilation.
- Sulphurous Acid.

Synovitis.
- Aconite.
- Arnica.
- Bandage, or Strapping.
- Blisters.
- Cod-Liver Oil.
- Iodine. Injection.
- Massage.

Syphilis.
- Arsenic.
- Bitter Tonics.
- Cod-Liver Oil.
- Iodides.
- Iodoform.
- Iron.
- Mercury.
- Potassic Iodide.

Tabes Mesenterica.
- Chloride of Lime.
- Cod-Liver Oil.
- Fatty Inunction.
- Phosphoric Acid.
- Sarsaparilla.

Tetanus.
- Bromides.
- Chloral.
- Gelsemium.
- Neurotomy.
- Opium.
- Physostigma.
- Warm Baths.

Tic Douloureux.
- Aconitin.
- Ammonii Chloridum.
- Arsenic.
- Cannabis Indica.
- Morphia.
- Physostigma.
- Veratria.

Tinea Circinata.

Cod-Liver Oil.
Iodine, Tincture. Locally.
Mercury. Locally.
Sulphurous Acid. Locally.

Tinea Favosa.

Arsenic.
Epilation.
Hyposulphites
Mercury. Locally.
Sulphurous Acid.

Tinea Tonsurans.

Cod-Liver Oil.
Epilation.
Mercury Oleate.
Parasiticide Lotions.

Tonsillitis.

Aconite.
Alum.
Belladonna.
Bicarbonate of Soda. Dry, locally.
Cold Wet Compress.
Guaiac.
Ice and Wet Pack.
Mercury.
Opium.
Potassic Iodide.
Tannic Acid.

Tonsils, Enlarged.

Ammonium Iodide.
Iron, tincture of chloride.
Massage.
Silver Nitrate.
Tannin.

Tonsils, Ulcerated.

Bicarbonate of Soda. Dry locally.
Iron, tincture.
Mercuric Iodide.
Potassium Chlorate.
Sulphurous Acid.

Toothache.

Bicarbonate of Soda.
Carbolic Acid.
Cloves, Oil.
Creasote.

Torticollis.

Arsenic.
Electricity.
Massage.
Mercury.
Nux Vomica.

Trismus.

Anæsthetics.
Belladonna.
Chloral.
Opium.
Physostigma.

Tympanites.

Acids and Alkalies.
Asafœtida.
Carbolic Acid.
Hyoscyamus.
Nux Vomica.
Turpentine.
Vegetable Charcoal.

Typhlitis.

Belladonna.
Ice-Bag.
Leeches.
Mercury.
Opium.

Typhoid Fever.

Alcohol.
Antipyretics.
Antipyrin.
Asafœtida.
Baths.
Calomel.
Camphor.
Carbonate of Ammonia.
Cold Compress.
Digitalis.
Hydrochloric Acid.
Hyoscyamus.
Muriatic Acid.
Opium.
Quinine.
Turpentine.

Typhus Fever.

Alcohol.
Camphor.
Digitalis.
Hyoscyamus.
Mineral Acids.
Opium.
Quinine.
Strychnia.

Vomiting.

Ammonium Salts and Aromatic Spirits.
Arsenic.
Belladonna.
Bismuth.
Blisters.
Bromides.
Calomel.
Carbolic Acid.
Cerium Oxalate.
Chloroform.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Creasote.
Counter-irritation.
Hydrocyanic Acid.
Ice.
Ipecacuanha.
Koumiss.
Morphia.

Vomiting (*continued*).

NUTRIENT ENEMATA.
NUX VOMICA.
OPIUM.
PEPSIN.
STRYCHNIA.
ZINC.

Warts.

ACIDS, MINERAL.
ALKALIES, CAUSTIC.
CHROMIC ACID.
SILVER NITRATE.

Worms.

ALUM. Injection for thread-worms.
CASTOR OIL.
EUCALYPTOL. Injection for thread-worms.
FILIX MAS. For tape-worms.
IGNATIA.
IRON. Injection for thread-worms, and as a tonic.

Worms (*continued*).

KAMALA. For tape-worms.
KOUSSO. For tape-worms.
LIME-WATER. Injection for thread-worms.
PEPO.
QUINIA.
QUASSIA. Injection for thread-worms.
SANTONINE. For round-worms
SODIUM CHLORIDE. Injection for thread-worms.
TURPENTINE. For tape-worms

Yellow Fever.

CALOMEL.
CAMPHOR.
CHLORODYNE.
IPECACUANHA.
LEAD ACETATE.
NUX VOMICA.
QUININE.
STIMULANTS.
TURPENTINE.

LIGATION OF ARTERIES.

THE accompanying plate indicates the positions in which the operation of ligating an artery in its continuity is most commonly performed. There is no point at which ligatures are applied which is not represented, with the exception of a few which are very rarely chosen. With the explanations which follow, this diagram will serve as a guide to the practitioner who may be called upon in an emergency to perform an operation in regard to which he has grown somewhat rusty from want of practice.

1. Ligation of the Temporal Artery.—The temporal artery is the continuation of the external carotid from the level of the lobe of the ear to the level of the eyebrow, where it divides into its terminal branches. The point at which it is ligated is a little in front of the anterior curve of the concha. A vertical incision, about an inch in length, is made in front of the concha. The artery is easy to find, as it is very superficial at this part of its course. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side, and the temporal branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve lies in front of it.

2. Ligation of the Occipital Artery. The occipital artery comes off from the posterior part of the external carotid at about the level of the angle of the lower jaw. It curves backward under and to the inner side of the mastoid process, at the back of which it comes out through the attachment of the trapezius muscle, and winds in a tortuous course upward over the occipital bone. The point at which it is ligated is about an inch behind the ear. An incision an inch and a half long, parallel to the posterior edge of the mastoid process, will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side of it. There are but few occasions when it is necessary to ligate this artery, as its position makes it very easy to stop the flow of blood through it by pressure with a suitable compress and bandage.

3. Ligation of the Facial Artery. The facial artery comes off from the external carotid just below the level of the angle of the lower jaw, and passes forward below this bone to a point just in front of the insertion of the masseter muscle. Here it sends a branch forward, the submental, while the main trunk curves up over the lower jaw and passes in a

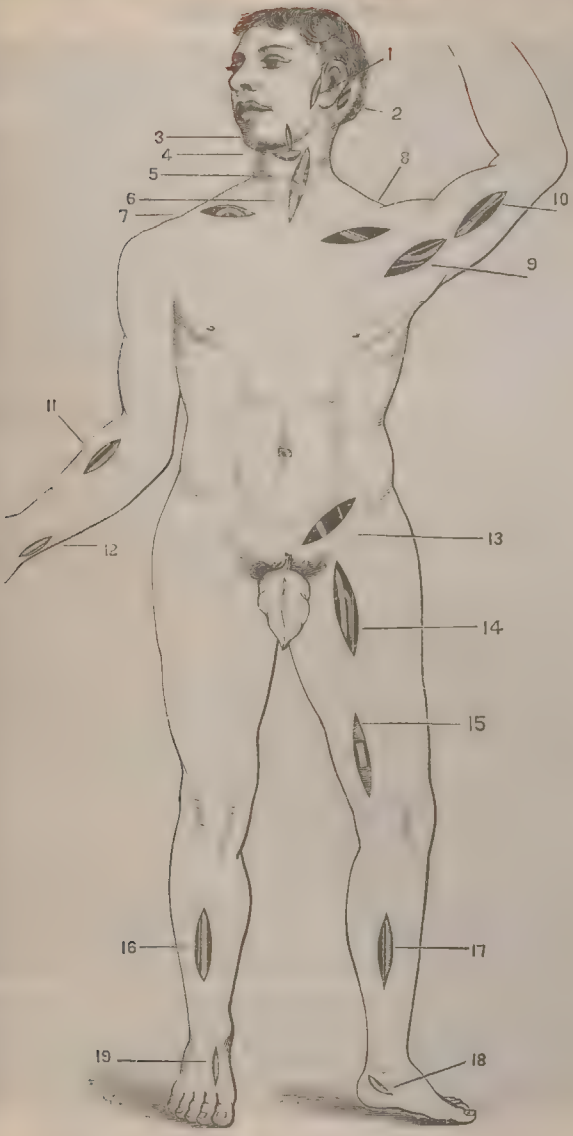
tortuous course toward the angle of the mouth. The point at which it is ligated is that at which it ascends in front of the masseter muscle. An incision an inch in length will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side.

4. Ligation of the Lingual Artery. The lingual artery comes off from the external carotid at the level of the great cornu of the hyoid bone; it passes forward under the posterior belly of the digastric muscle, and the stylo glossus and hyo-glossus muscles, to the root of the tongue and thence to its further distribution. It is in some respects the most difficult artery to ligate in the whole body. The point at which it is ligated is the second part of its course, under the hyo glossus muscle. An incision is made about half an inch above, and parallel to, the great horn of the hyoid bone, and extending from just in front of the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to near the middle line of the neck, half an inch below the base of the jaw. The skin and subcutaneous fat having been divided, the capsule of the submaxillary gland will be met. This capsule must be divided, and the gland carefully drawn up over the jaw. In doing this great care must be taken not to injure the facial artery and vein, which pass through the gland. The posterior part of the capsule of the gland must next be divided. This will expose the shining aponeurosis which constitutes the pulley of the digastric muscle and attaches it to the great horn of the hyoid bone, near the insertion of the stylo-hyoid muscle. Behind these passes the hypoglossal nerve. This must be delicately detached from the sheath of the hyo-glossus muscle, which lies below it, and pushed up out of the way. As the next step, fix the pulley of the digastric with a tenaculum and gently insinuate a director behind the posterior edge of the hyo-glossus muscle, and push it forward between this and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, which lies underneath it, in a line parallel to, and just above, the greater horn of the hyoid bone. The hyo-glossus muscle is then to be divided on the director, and the lingual artery is exposed. In placing the ligature the needle should be passed from above downward, so as not to injure the hypoglossal nerve. The important guides in this ligation are the hyoid bone, the pulley of the digastric muscle, and the hypoglossal nerve.

5 and 6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery.—For ligation, the common carotid artery is divided into two portions by the narrow omo hyoid muscle, which crosses it near its middle. (Shown in the cut. The upper portion is comparatively superficial, and occupies what on this account is called the triangle of election. The lower portion lies deeper, and occupies what for this reason is called the triangle of necessity. (The cut represents the incisions for both these ligations united.

5. *Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Election.*—The patient should be recumbent, with the head extended and turned toward the opposite side. An incision should be made along the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, from about an inch below the angle of the lower jaw to a little below the cricoid cartilage. The superficial fascia, the platysma-myoides muscle, and the deep fascia are then to be divided on a director. The sterno mastoid muscle must then be held back, and the deep layer of the deep fascia picked up and carefully divided on a director. This will expose the sheath of the blood-vessels and perhaps the *descendens noni* nerve. Avoiding the latter, the sheath of the vessels is to be picked up with forceps and nicked with a scalpel. A director is then to be introduced, and the sheath slit up upon it. The artery is now to be separated from the internal jugular vein, which lies to the outer side, and from the pneumogastric nerve, which lies back of it and between the artery and vein. The ligature should be passed from without inward.

6. *Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Necessity.*—The position of the patient should be the same as for the operation just described. The incision should be made along the inner edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and from the middle of the neck to the top of the sternum. The skin, superficial fascia, and platysma myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, avoiding injury to the anterior jugular vein. When the sides of the wound are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drawn asunder, another layer of the deep fascia will be exposed, which must be lifted with forceps, nicked, and then carefully divided on a director. Under this lies the sheath of the blood-vessels, and upon it the *descendens noni* nerve. The subsequent steps of the operation are the same as those described for ligation in the triangle of election.

7. Ligation of the Subclavian Artery.—The point of election for ligation of this artery is the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle. An incision is made parallel to and just above the clavicle, from the outer half of the clavicular insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to the anterior edge of the trapezius muscle, taking care not to go deep enough to cut the external jugular vein. The skin, superficial fascia, and the platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the external jugular vein is to be drawn aside. If this be impossible, it must be divided between two ligatures. The loose connective tissue must now be carefully broken up with a director and a search made for the artery. It must be remembered that it lies to the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle and to the inner side of the cords of the brachial plexus. When found, it is to be very cautiously separated from its attachments to the pleura, and the ligature passed from below upward. The greatest care is necessary to avoid injuring the vein or the pleura, or including a nerve in the ligature.

8 and 9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery.—This artery is ligated in its first portion just after passing over the first rib, and in its third portion in the axilla.

8. *Ligation of the First Portion of the Axillary Artery.*—The arm is drawn away from the side, and an incision about three inches in length is made in the line which marks the division between the upper and lower parts of the pectoralis major muscle. The superficial and deep fascia must be divided on a director. The muscular interspace is then to be sought for, and the two parts of the muscle separated, working up toward the clavicle, and not directly backward. As this is done, the arm should be brought back to the side, so as to relax the parts. The costo-coracoid membrane is next to be found and opened on a director. The artery lies beneath it. It is to be carefully isolated from the axillary vein, which lies on its inner, or lower, side, and the axillary nerves, which lie to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward, or from below upward.

9. *Ligation of the Axillary Artery in the Axilla.*—This is the most accessible part of the artery. It is reached by drawing the arm away from the body, and making an incision about three inches long over the course of the vessel, at the junction of the anterior and middle thirds of the axilla. The deep fascia must be divided on a director, and the artery will be found beneath it, with the axillary vein on the ulnar side toward the back of the arm), and the median nerve on the radial side (toward the front of the arm). The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, so as not to injure the vein.

10. Ligation of the Brachial Artery, in the middle of the arm.—An incision about two inches in length is to be made along the inner edge of the swell of the biceps muscle, at the middle of the arm. After dividing the skin and superficial fascia, and any fat that may be met with, the fibrous membrane which encloses the biceps muscle will be encountered. This is to be divided on a director, and the loose connective tissue along the edge of the muscle broken up, when the artery will be exposed. Care must be taken not to divide the median nerve, which crosses the brachial artery near its middle, passing from the radial toward the ulnar side, and not to include it in the ligature. The venæ comites lie one on each side of the artery.

11. Ligation of the Radial Artery, in the upper third.—An incision is to be made in a line drawn from the middle of the bend of the elbow to the point at which the pulse can be felt at the wrist. The median vein is to be avoided in incising the superficial fascia. When the deep fascia has been exposed, a yellow line, marking the division between the supinator longus, on the radial side, and the pronator radii teres, on the ulnar side, is to be looked for. The fascia is to be opened along this line.

and the artery will be found below it. The radial nerve lies to the radial side of the artery, but so far away as to be in little danger of being injured.

12. Ligation of the Ulnar Artery, in the lower third. An incision is to be made in the depression between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris, just above the carpus. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and then the deep fascia is to be picked up with the forceps and divided on a director. The artery will be found lying on the pronator quadratus, alongside the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, with the ulnar nerve on its ulnar side. The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, avoiding the nerve.

13. Ligation of the External Iliac Artery.—An incision is to be made nearly parallel to Poupart's ligament, and about an inch above it, extending from about an inch above the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to a point near the external abdominal ring. This incision should curve slightly upward at both ends. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and ligatures to be applied to any vessels which bleed. The tendon of the external oblique muscle is to be divided, and then the internal oblique and the transversalis muscles. The separation of the transversalis fascia is a work of the utmost delicacy, to be effected with the forceps and the finger, the latter restraining and protecting the peritoneum. A finger passed down into the pelvis through the opening will discover the artery. The accompanying iliac vein lies to the inner side of the artery, and the anterior crural nerve at some distance to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward.

14. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Scarpa's Triangle.—The point of election for ligation of the femoral artery is at the apex of Scarpa's triangle. To accomplish it, the leg should be flexed at the knee, and the thigh slightly flexed upon the abdomen, abducted and rotated outward, so as to lie on its outer side. An incision should then be made, over the course of the artery, in a line bisecting Scarpa's triangle from the middle of its base to its apex. This incision should be about three inches long, and its middle should be over the apex of the triangle. The skin, superficial fascia, and fat having been divided, the inner edge of the sartorius muscle must be found and drawn outward. The artery will now be found, with the vein to the inner side and a little behind it, and several nerves on the outer side. The artery should be carefully isolated after opening its sheath, and the ligature passed from within outward.

15. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Hunter's Canal.—This rare ligation is performed by placing the limb in the position for the former operation, and making an incision from the apex of Scarpa's triangle toward the back part of the internal condyle of the femur, avoiding the saphena vein. After passing through the skin, superficial fascia, and fat, the deep fascia will be seen, binding down the sartorius muscle. This membrane is to be opened on a director and the muscle drawn backward. This will disclose the aponeurotic sheath which covers the femoral artery at this point. This sheath must be opened, and the artery will be exposed. In ligating it, care must be taken not to injure the long saphenous nerve, which accompanies it, or the femoral vein, which here lies behind it and toward its outer side. The ligature should be passed very carefully from without inward.

16. Ligation of the Anterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision is to be made, about three inches long, in a line passing from a point midway between the tubercle of the tibia and the head of the fibula, to a point midway between the two malleoli. When the deep fascia has been reached, a yellow line may be found, indicating the septum between the tibialis anticus muscle and the extensor longus digitorum. Along this line the aponeurosis is to be divided on a director, and the two muscles carefully separated until the extensor proprius pollicis is met with, when this is to be separated from the tibialis anticus until the artery is reached. It is accompanied by two venæ comites, which it is not important to regard if they are difficult to separate from the artery. The anterior tibial nerve lies either in front or at the outer side of the artery. To avoid injuring it, it should be pressed to the outer side of the wound and the ligature should be passed from without inward.

17. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision three inches long is to be made parallel to the inner border of the tibia and about half an inch back of it, and carried down to the superficial fascia. This is to be carefully opened, avoiding injury to the internal saphenous vein and nerve, which lie in the track of the wound. They must be found and drawn aside. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, and the inner border of the soleus muscle is be pressed away from the tibia, when the vessel will be exposed. It is accompanied by two venæ comites and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the fibular side of it. The veins and nerve being separated from the artery, the ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

18. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery behind the Internal Malleolus.—A slightly curving incision an inch and a half long is to be made behind the internal malleolus, and about half-way between it and the tendo Achillis. The skin and superficial fascia having been divided, the deep fascia is to be lifted and divided on a director. The artery will then be exposed, accompanied by its venæ comites, and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the back of it and toward the fibular side. The ligature should be passed from behind forward.

19. Ligation of the Dorsalis Pedis Artery.—An incision an inch long is to be made on the back of the foot between the inner tendon of the extensor brevis digitorum and the outer side of the tendon of the extensor longus pollicis. (These tendons can be mapped out by manipulating the great toe.) After dividing the skin, the superficial fascia, and the deep fascia, the artery will be exposed. The continuation of the anterior tibial nerve lies to the fibular side of the artery. The ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

NOTE.—It is important in ligating arteries to make all the incisions carefully, to divide all deep structures on a director, to pass the ligature first between the artery and any important vein close to it, so as afterward to pass away from the dangerous neighborhood, to be sure not to tie a vein, or a nerve, or anything else for an artery. Opinions differ as to the best material for ligatures. Good carbolized catgut, if well applied, is the best material. But, as it is not always easy to get catgut which can be relied upon, nor can everybody apply it just as it should be applied, the material most generally applicable is unquestionably stout silk or linen thread. This should be well soaked in a solution of carbolic acid or of corrosive sublimate before being used. The knots should be made firm. In the case of catgut the ends should be cut off short and the whole wound closed, so as to secure immediate union. When silk or linen thread is used, it is usually best to cut one end off short and to leave the other hanging out of the wound.

After ligating a main artery, the parts below it should be kept absolutely quiet, and their warmth maintained by artificial means, so as to diminish the liability to gangrene.

THE

MEDICAL NEWS

VISITING LIST.

RECORDS OF PRACTICE.

1886.

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Patient of Dr Otken . Mr ostrich taught at
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Mr. [illegible] Kauntze's						D	
Lt Col. Gardiner Gloss 1139 Fitzroy st						C	
Mrs. Revere						C	
Mrs. Marshall (D) [illegible] St Morris						C	OH
[illegible]							

* Sweet - at 11 Bell Square high dis. The 10 regiment encamped in Canada near Cheyenne not considerably reinforced. Have seen little since the neighborhood. Upon my oath. Sweet of hysterical temperament [illegible] Pulse strong 65 or 60. T. 101°. Drag. morning

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Bells at Langdon					C		

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Chronic dysentery 21

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Wm Arnott Dr			a.				
a valley girl			a				
Wm Phelps			C				
& Son							

* Heavy precipitation. Severe thunder storm with violent lightning, accompanied by heavy rain. Creek overflowed its banks, and several cows drowned in pasture. Several fences washed away.

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Mrs Phelps					C		
Mrs [illegible] Gilkerson		C					

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Chas L. Crawford 1439 4 7th for us Tues			@				9.00

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Mrs [illegible]							
Mrs P. [illegible]							

Saturday at Jeff. Coll Hospital with Dr Iseff an interesting case. Lady [illegible] menses not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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St Kirkbride							
St Bees							

At 32. 1305 arch [illegible] yr. Decem.
Ill over 2 yrs. 2 yrs ago totally mad &c. Case
reported by Dr Lambert in report for 1884 page.
Builder marble 2 yrs. ago from Lunatic called
himself. 44 yrs. ago. Head of dec. attack 4 yrs ago
in asylum at time. All in [illegible] Cal. for month
each. Very little cough. Temp. all each
region for 6 mos. Has had epileptic attack
twice. Last for 185 & 124.
Has been in bed for 2 mos this yr. general
Malaise. weather.
Lungs. At base partly clear. apex rales at
max. of sternum. left. Under shoulder gen.
in resp. in 3rd 2nd & 3 spaces right shoulder
in 2nd. very consist. inconspicuous in wh
mastoid. Expm. 5-6 mouth [illegible]

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Lt Boardman	C	C					
Mrs Hemphill			V.X				
Mr Morris Mc Keyser 40 & card			C.				
Mr Blumer Ch. 1 816 N S				C			

Blanche Colon 38 N p C. M. 3 1010000

Leave at 12 th. 15 other P. about 3 30000 Breakings

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Rev John McCord 2004 Spruce						C	

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C H Fuller Christ. Hall	C						
c/o Gly Swedesboro. N J			C				1/
Wm Mellen 237 N 16		C	"				
9 - inclosed 2004 Spruce							Cor
per Howard Crowell 1730 Sp Garden					C		
Lieut. H Washington Heth						C	
Sterling Costigan 3115 Sp Garden						C	
per Morton: gil.						1	

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Mrs. Wm Sycklemore 1425 Ave Morg.	C		C				
Capt J W Stanclifford	C						
Jno McCrackken 9677 Franklin	C						
Mrs. Berkshire 1910 Green.			C				

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~~Mrs~~ 1425 Montana C							
~~Mrs M. W. Hopper~~ 967 ~~Franklin~~ C.							
Miss M. Cox			C				
[illegible]						C	C

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Mrs Sunn 1210 St James Place	C.						
Mrs McCord		C					

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Mrs. Cleary 135 N 2 E			C				3 [illegible]
D. Fenn				C			
S. Riley 3021 Russell ave 25				C			

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[illegible] answer of paper. Running round at once.
Parties good payment [illegible] [illegible] with
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Lew Stephen 157 E. Granite rd	/						
New Haven 1806 Franklin with Dr Leopold				C			

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No. PATIENT'S NAME. Clinical

DATE	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS

Treatment	Condition.	Remarks

No. Patient's Name

Clinical

Date.	Pulse.	Temp.	Resp.	Urine	Stools

Treatment	Condition	Remarks

160 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinical

DATE	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS

TREATMENT. CONDITION. REMARKS.

162 PATIENT'S NAME Clinical

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

164 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinical

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS

DATE.	PULSE	TEMP	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE	STOOLS

Treatment	Condition	Remarks

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS

TREATMENT. CONDITION. REMARKS.

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS

Treatment.—Condition.—Remarks.

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.	PULSE	TEMP	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

180 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinical

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

182 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinical

DATE.	PULSE	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT — CONDITION — REMARKS

Date.	Time.	PATIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

Attending Physician	Remarks.

No.	Consultation	
DATE.	TIME.	PATIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Attending Physician	Remarks.

DATE.	TIME.	PATIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Attending Physician.	Remarks.

PATIENT'S NAME	End of Last Menstruat'n.	Date Exp'td Confinement	Date of Delivery

PATIENT'S NAME	End of Last Menstruat'n.	Date Exp'td Confinement	Date of Delivery

PATIENT'S NAME.	End of Last Menstruat'n.	Date Exp'td Confinement	Date of Delivery

PATIENT'S NAME.	End of Last Menstruat'n.	Date Exp'td Confinement	Date of Delivery.

PATIENT'S NAME.	End of Last Menstruat'n.	Date Exp'td Confinement	Date of Delivery.

PATIENT'S NAME	End of Last Menstruat'n.	Date Exp'td Confinement	Date of Delivery

Date.	Name of Child	Sex.	No. of Child	Color.

Parents' Names, Occupation and Address.	Remarks.

Date	Name of Child.	Sex.	No. of Child.	Color.

Parents' Names, Occupation and Address.	Remarks.

Date	Name of Child.	Sex.	No. of Child.	Color

PARENTS' NAMES, OCCUPATION AND ADDRESS.—REMARKS

Date.	Name of Child	Sex.	No. of Child	Color

PARENTS' NAMES, OCCUPATION AND ADDRESS.—REMARKS

Date.	NAME OF CHILD	Sex.	No. of Child	Color

Parents' Names, Occupation and Address	Remarks

Date	NAME OF CHILD.	Sex.	No. of Child.	Color.

Parents Names, Occupation and Address	Remarks

NAME	DATE	RESULT.

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME	DATE	RESULT

NAME.	DATE	RESULT

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED	AGE Y	M.	D.	COLOR

Mr'd, Single, or Widowed.	CAUSE OF DEATH	DATE

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED	AGE Y.	M.	D.	COLOR
Mrs Rockland 1913 Essex				

Mr'd, Single, or Widowed.	CAUSE OF DEATH	DATE

Mrs Kennedy 800 Commercial

Cash Account.

Bill Sent	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Bill Sent.	NAME	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid	When Paid
			90	
			30	
		50		
		1806		
		65 00		

Bill Sent	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
Upon		2		
		300	Pd July 15	
		75 00	Paid July 8th	
		15	Pd	
			Pd	
			Pd	
			Paid	
			Pd	
		20		
		5		
	J. H. Hardin	50	Pd	
		3		
July 4	H. Lindsley & Bro	10 50	July	July
	Bearing 1855 Warrants	10		
	Printing Proclamation	100		
	Chas A Lyon	3		
	Sam.	15	Pd	
	Warrants	10		
		13		

Bill Sent.	NAME	Amount Charged	Amount Paid	When Paid

Bill Sent	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid
Sept 10	Public, 7 000 Patients	40 00		
20	Consulate [illegible] Office.	10 00		

Bill Sent.	NAME. From Oct. 1st 1886	Amount Charged	Amount Paid.	When Paid
22 50	Rev magazine 4th.	25 00		
10/ 0.	J. Du Streets	20 00	10/5 Pd Dec 9	
12/50	Mitchenson Estate	30 00	10/5 Pd 23/11/86	
1/86	John Dennie	10 00		
1/50.	J. T. R. Co.	2 00		
1/50	T.H. Hutchison	10 00	Jan 5th	
1/86	Philips 2009 Park Ave.	60 00	Jan 6th	
2/5, 50 15/5	Estate [illegible]	15 00	Jan 6th	
2/ 50	[illegible]	1 [illegible]		
[illegible] 0	Titus Care J.C Smith	150 00	Pd 11/11/86	
2/86	Mrs Hempsen	10 00	pd	
1/86	Mrs Hempsen	10 00	Jan 6	
1/86	Messrs M. Keyser 408 Arch	20 00	Pd.	
1/	Mrs H.B. Blumenthal 616 N 5th	10 00	Sent 14/12 Ad. 176	
2/	J. Mc Cord 2004 Spruce	60 00	Jan 6	
6/	J. Miller Chestnut Hill	25 00	Jan 6	
5/	Mellon 237 N 16th St	10 00	Jan 6	
6/	Miss Ballen Swedesboro	30 00	Pd	
3/	Howard Crump 1726 Sp Gard.	20 00	Sent 12/12	
12/	Lieut. Hetz [illegible] U.S.N.	10 00	Pd	
3/	Thomas Corbyn 3115 Sp Garden	10 00		
1/	[illegible] Spr Kalmia 1429 Montgom.	15 00		
1/	Capt J.W Shackford	15 00	Pd 24th	
1/	[illegible] Knipper 967 Franklin	10 00		
1/	[illegible] Kirkhead 1910 Green	10 00	Sent 15/12 Pd	
recorded 2nd	[illegible] N. 2nd St	20 00	Sent 15th Pd	
[illegible]	[illegible] 2024 Chestnut	10 00	Pd.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible] 55 N. 13th	3 00	Pd	

Cash Account.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid
Dec 15	Mrs Bligh 302 Broadway		10 00	Dec
1	Mrs Shipley 2 d. Holt		10 00	Jan 31
22	Mrs Hahn 1806 Franklin		10 00	Jan 31

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
W.	1 V. Mary for [illegible]		70 00	
	1886-87.			
Aug	Bill in Letter		50 00	
" 12	Reg Letter & 50th		100 00	
" 19	Mary		1[illegible] 00	

Bill Sent	NAME	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid	When Paid.

Bill sent	NAME	Amount charged	Amount Paid.	When Paid

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid
[illegible]	[illegible]		10 00	
" 12	Wm Neuffer		10 00	
	Med News 2nd, 9th, 11th 21st. 29		26	
Nov 2nd	College Degree		333 Bg	
" 9	Lea Brothers & Co		21 90	
"	Wm M Cleaver		20 00	
" 11	Titus. Expert trial		150 00	
"	Med News 13th 15th. 26th		10 00	
" 16	Wm Potter Swedesboro		30 00	
" 19	Lieut. Hetherington USN		11 [illegible]	
" 23	Mitchesm Estate		30 00	
" 24	Capt Shackford		15 00	
[illegible]	[illegible]		5 00	
[illegible]	[illegible]		10 00	
	[illegible] 6th 11th 10		15 00	
			20 00	
11	Wm Hoffman		10 00	
[illegible]	[illegible]		10 00	
[illegible]	[illegible]		10 00	
[illegible]	[illegible]		3 00	
[illegible]	[illegible]		10 00	
[illegible]	H B. Blumenthal		10 00	
			$ 708 20	

Bill Sent	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
	Payment from Letter of 1886			
Oct. 11	~~Subscription to Chamberlain Med Soc~~		20 00	
14	~~Co. Historians caption~~		5.00	
	~~Social art. September~~		~~57 75~~	~~Nov 1~~
	Social art. semi-annual cap		30 00.	
Nov. 11	~~House Chamberlain Oct~~		~~19 25~~	~~Nov 2~~
11	~~Tobacco Insurance Co Nov 1~~		~~2 80~~	~~Nov 2~~
	Chattie. apples	11/12/	~~25 00~~	

Bill Sent.	NAME	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid

GENERAL MEMORANDA

Forward 3208

10 00

10

20

125

10

20

50

3 00

GENERAL MEMORANDA

July. Forward £ 3 : 5 : 2. 50

20 Oct. Chas a Lyge. 3.00

Sept.

7. Mrs Isolin .10. 00

9 Med Reins 85. Med in 85. 24. 85 15 60

13 1 Hospital 10 .00

£ 62 : 5 : 0

[illegible]	5.00
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
1871 Oct 12 [illegible]	
1878 Geo Mansfield	20 00
1881 [illegible]	[illegible]
1887 [illegible]	30 00
1920 Per Pardee	20 00
	495

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LEA BROTHERS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

THE

MEDICAL NEWS

VISITING-LIST.

1887.

THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK.

PHILADELPHIA:
LEA BROTHERS & CO.
1886.

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WILLIAM J. DORNAN,
Printer, Philada

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PREFACE.

THIS Visiting List has been arranged so as to include a number of desirable features, some of which are now to be found scattered about in a variety of similar books, others of which are here presented for the first time. A visiting list should not be expected to contain a treatise on the practice of medicine. It should, however, furnish brief memoranda which may be useful in an emergency, or in the moments, which come to the best of men, when one cannot recall a fact with which he may be perfectly familiar. A visiting list should also be so arranged as to permit a physician to keep a clear record of his engagements and of his professional work, from which he may transfer to a ledger a permanent record which will have a legal status in case of a dispute. Both these objects have been aimed at in this Visiting List, the purchasers of which are strongly urged to complete their records by the use of a suitable ledger, since the imperfect accounts of visiting lists have been decided to have no legal value as evidence in the collection of debts.

The Visiting List for 1887 has been revised and improved. The list of remedies not in general use and the therapeutic table have been brought up to date by omitting some remedies which have not justified the expectation concerning them, and by inserting others which have been introduced during the last year.

In response to many requests, it is now issued in various sizes, to accommodate practices of thirty, sixty, and ninety patients per week, and another edition is published without dates (perpetual). Every requirement of the profession, it is believed, has now been met.

Introduced to the profession toward the close of 1885, The Medical News Visiting List was regarded by its projectors as an experiment, and the result was watched with considerable interest. The verdict on its popularity was not long in suspense, and the little venture is therefore established on a permanent basis.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

THOUGH most medical men have never had any business training, they will be able, by a careful observation of the two following suggestions, to keep accounts which will be accurate and valid in a court of law:

1. Keep your visiting list in such a way that you can fully explain it.
2. Transfer a record of your services at short intervals to a ledger, stating the items.

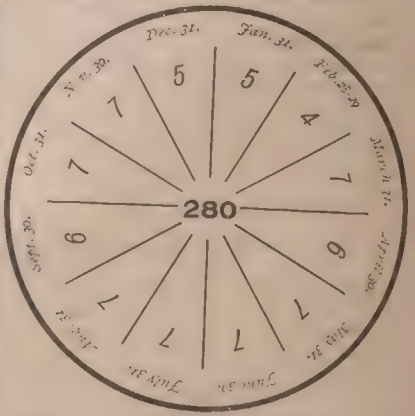
HOW TO KEEP THE VISITING LIST.

ENTER the names in the proper columns, and, in case of a new patient, the address (or husband's or parent's name and address) in the right-hand page under the head of "Memoranda." Under the proper date make a little dot • in lead pencil for a visit *to be paid*, and if at a special hour, write this down: 10 A. M. When a visit is paid make a diagonal stroke in ink, /. When several visits are paid a series of strokes, ////, may be made, or one with a little star */, and in the memorandum column the number of visits, "*4 visits," may be written in. A night-visit should be marked *N*. For an expected office case a small circle in lead pencil, ○, should be made, and when the patient has come an O may be written in ink. For a consultation write *C, and in the "Memoranda" "Consultation with Dr. ——" (whoever asked you in consultation). When you *call* a consultant mark the visit */, and in the "Memoranda" column write "*Dr. —— in consultation." A confinement case may be marked *Cf.*, and anything special noted in column for memoranda. A vaccination should be marked *V*.

SIGNS.

•	*Visit to be made.*
/	*Visit made.*
••	*Second Visit to be made same day.*
//	*Second Visit made.*
N	*Night Visit.*
○	*Office Visit expected.*
O	*Office Visit.*
C	*Consultation (when you are the consultant).*
Cf.	*Confinement Case.*
V	*Vaccination.*
*	*Refers to a special note in column headed "Memoranda."*

TABLE TO FIND DAY OF CONFINEMENT.



AROUND the circle the months of the year are arranged in their order, with the number of days in each month. The number placed below each month gives the number of days that must be added to the nine preceding months in order to make up 280 days. Rule: Count backward three months from the last day of menstruation, and add to the date thus reached the number below that month.

Example: Last day of menstruation, Feb. 10th. Count backward three months to Nov. 10th and add 7 days = Nov. 17th.

It should never be forgotten that an exact reckoning of the date of confinement is impossible, errors of one or two weeks being sometimes made. For this reason it is not worth while to make any difference in the calculation for the extra day which falls in each leap year.

SIGNS OF PREGNANCY.

TERM OF PREGNANCY.	Morning Sickness.	Suppression of the Menses.	Mammary Areola.	Enlargement of the Abdomen.	Fœtal Movements.	Ballottement.	Uterine Soufflé.	Fœtal Heart Sounds.	Dusky hue of the Vagina.
End of First Month..	+	+ ?	?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Second "	+	+ ?	?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Third "	+	+ ?	+	?	.....	.....	?	.....	?
" Fourth "	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	?	+
" Fifth "	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" Sixth "	.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" Seventh "	.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" Eighth "	.....	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
" Ninth "	.....	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+

DENTITION.

THE first teeth usually appear at about the seventh month, but they may be cut earlier or later without any presumption of disease. The first or temporary set of teeth numbers twenty, and appears approximately as follows (the numbers indicate months):

Molars.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Molars.
24—12	18	9—7—7—9	18	12—24

The permanent teeth appear about as follows (the numbers indicate years):

Molars.	Bicuspids.	Canine.	Incisors.	Canine.	Bicuspids.	Molars.
25—13—6	10—9	11	8 7—7 —8	11	9—10	6 13—25

THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

To convert Degrees of the Centigrade Scale into those of Fahrenheit: Multiply the number of the former by 9 and divide by 5; if the temperature was above the freezing-point (0°), add 32°; if it was below the freezing-point, subtract the result from 32°.

To convert Degrees of the Fahrenheit Scale into those of Centigrade: If the temperature be above the freezing-point (32°), subtract 32; if it be below the freezing-point, subtract the number from 32; then multiply the remainder by 5 and divide by 9.

In taking temperatures, the thermometer should always be used in the same situation (axilla, mouth, etc.), and left in for the same length of time. It is important also, in keeping a record or making a report, to state the situation of the thermometer.

ORDINARY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Troy, or Apothecaries', Weight.

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (℈) =	20 grains.
3 scruples	= 1 drachm (ʒ) =	60 "
8 drachms	= 1 ounce (℥) =	480 "
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.) =	5760 "

Wine, or Apothecaries', Measure.

60 minims (♏)	= 1 fluidrachm.
8 fluidrachms (fldr.)	= 1 fluidounce.
16 fluidounces (floz.)	= 1 pint.
2 pints (O)	= 1 quart.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (Cong.) = 231 cubic inches.

Linear Measure.

12 lines = 1 inch.
12 inches = 1 foot.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THIS system gets its name from the meter, which is the unit of linear measure. It is equal to 39.370432 inches, or a little over three and one-quarter feet.

The gram is the unit of weight, and is equal to 15.434 grains (Troy).

The liter is the unit of solid or fluid measure, and is equal to 1.0567 quarts.

The names of the higher weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Greek terms deka, hecto, kilo, and myria. The names of the lower weights and measures are formed by prefixing to the name of the unit the Latin terms deci, centi, milli.

TABLE OF LINEAR MEASURES.

1 millimeter (m.m.)	= 1 : 1000 of a meter	=	0.03937 inch.
1 centimeter (c.m.)	= 1 : 100 "	=	0.3937 "
1 decimeter (d.cm.)	= 1 : 10 "	=	3.937 "
1 meter (m.)		=	39.37 "
1 dekameter (d.km.)	=	=	32 feet 9.7 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Length:

1 millimeter			.0393704 inches.
10 millimeters (m.m.)	= 1 centimeter	=	.393704 "
10 centimeters (c.m.)	1 decimeter	=	3.937043 "
10 decimeters (d.c.m.)	= 1 **Meter**	=	39.370432 "
10 meters (m.)	= 1 dekameter	=	32 feet 9.7 inches.
10 dekameters (dkm.)	1 hektometer	=	328 " 1. "
10 hektometers (h.m.)	= 1 kilometer	=	3280 " 10.4 "
10 kilometers (k.m.)	1 myriameter (myr.m.)		6.2137 miles.

Volume.

1 milliliter (m.l.)	= 1 cubic centimeter	=	16.23 minims.
10 milliliters	= 1 centiliter	=	2.71 fluidrachms.
10 centiliters (c.l.)	= 1 deciliter	=	3.38 fluidounces.
10 deciliters (dc.l.)	1 **Liter** (= 1 cubic decimeter)	=	33.81 fluidounces = 1.0567 quarts.
10 liters (l.)	= 1 dekaliter	=	2.6417 gallons.
10 dekaliters (dk.l.)	= 1 hektoliter	=	26.417 "
10 hektoliters (h.l.)	= 1 kiloliter or stere	=	264.17 "

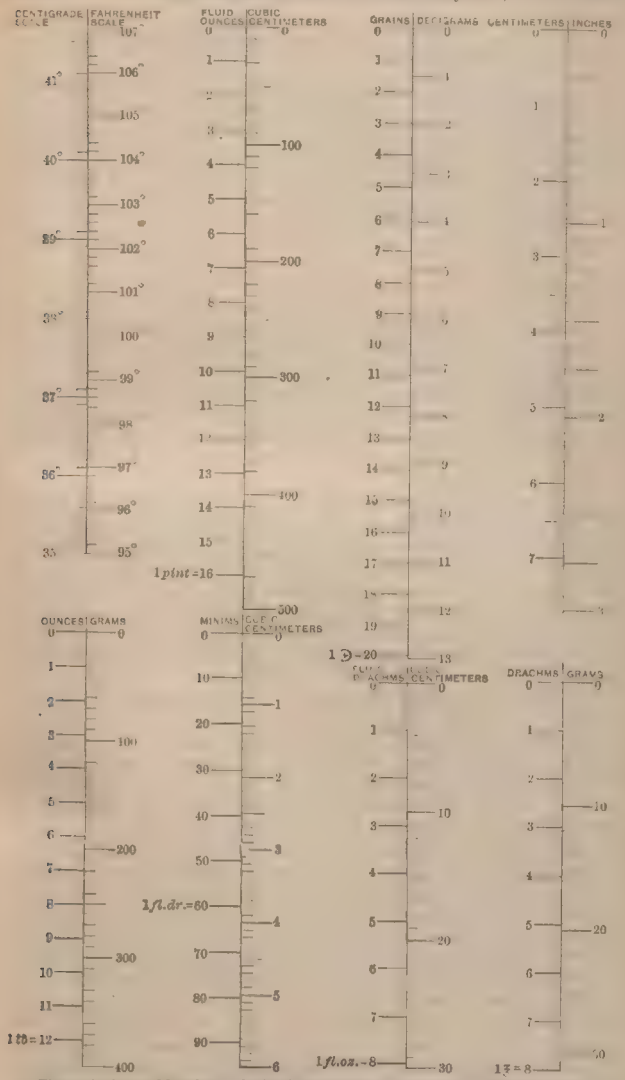
Weight:

1 milligram (m.gm.)	= .001 gram	=	.015 grain Troy.
10 "	= 1 centigram	=	.154 " "
10 centigrams (c.gm.)	= 1 decigram	=	1.543 " "
10 decigrams (dc.gm.)	= 1 **Gram**	=	15.432 " "
1 gram (gm.)	weight of 1 cubic centimeter of water at 104° F.		
10 grams	1 dekagram	=	2 3 34.32 grains Troy.
10 dekagrams (dk.gm.)	= 1 hektogram	=	3 3 103.235 " "
10 hektograms (h.gm.)	1 kilogram (k.gm.)	=	2 lb. 3 3 72 " "

A teaspoon holds about 5 cubic centimeters, and a tablespoon about 20 cubic centimeters. A Troy ounce equals about 30 grams, and an eight-ounce bottle holds about 250 cubic centimeters.

In prescribing, the French usually confine themselves to ordering grams and multiples of the gram for weights, and cubic centimeters and multiples of the cubic centimeter in measures.

COMPARATIVE SCALES, showing at a glance the exact equivalent of ordinary weights and measures in those of the Metric System, and *vice versa*.



The equivalents of fractions, whether large or small, may be found with great nicety by these scales. For instance, ¾ grain = ¾ of the metric equivalent of 7 grains, and 1·200 grain 1·4000 of the metric equivalent of 20 grains. This method is, of course, reversible.

EXAMINATION OF THE URINE.

THE most important matters to be investigated in an examination of the urine are—1, the amount passed in a given time; 2, the specific gravity; 3, the reaction; 4, the proportion of urates present; 5, the proportion of phosphates present; 6, the absence or presence of albumen, and the quantity if present; 7, the absence or presence of sugar, and the quantity if present; and, 8, the character of the microscopic sediment.

The examination may be conducted as follows:

1. The amount may be measured by collecting the whole amount passed in a given 24 hours.

2. The specific gravity may be ascertained with a "urinometer."

3. The reaction should be ascertained, immediately or soon after the passage of the sample, by means of slips of blue litmus-paper, which is turned red by acids, or by reddened litmus-paper, which is made blue by alkalies, or by turmeric-paper, which is made brown by alkalies.

4. The proportion of urates may be very well estimated by the amount of sediment and turbidity in an *acid* urine. A high specific gravity in an acid urine usually indicates the presence of a proportionate excess of urates. A turbidity which is cleared up by warming the urine also indicates an excess of urates.

5. The proportion of phosphates may be ascertained by adding to some urine, in a test-tube, half its bulk of a solution of caustic potash (1:8), and gently warming the mixture. If the deposit which forms is deeper than a third of an inch in a test-tube three-quarters of an inch wide with two inches of the mixture in it, the phosphates are in excess. If much less, they are below normal. Turbidity of the urine, which is cleared up by the addition of a little acetic acid, is to be set down to an excess of phosphates—unless the urine is stale, when it may be due to alkaline decomposition.

6. The presence of albumen is detected by the appearance of a whitish cloudiness or a curdy deposit upon boiling a little clear urine, after slightly acidulating it with a *few drops* of acetic acid. Another good test is to pour a little urine into a test-tube, then to draw up some nitric acid into a long, pointed glass tube, close the upper end with a forefinger, thrust the point to the bottom of the urine, and then withdraw the finger gradually, so as to permit the acid to flow out slowly at the bottom, under the urine, which will be raised up as the acid flows out. If there be albumen present, it will be disclosed by the formation of a layer of coagulation between the acid and the urine. A light, cloudy appearance a little higher than the line where the acid and the urine are in contact is to be attributed to a precipitation of urates by the acid, and is not a sign of albumen, which coagulates just at the line of contact of acid and urine.

7. The presence of sugar, in quantity sufficient to have any pathological significance, is easily ascertained by adding to some urine, in a test-tube, half its bulk of solution of caustic potash 1:8, and boiling the mixture thoroughly. Any noteworthy amount of sugar will cause a distinct deepening of the color, even to making it dark brown or black if the proportion of sugar be very large. A slight change (to a rum color) does not

indicate the presence of sugar, but occurs when there is none or only a physiological quantity present. After the boiling, some muriatic acid may be added, when, if the amount of sugar be large, the odor of burnt sugar may be perceived. A high specific gravity in a clear, syrupy-looking urine is apt to go with the presence of sugar in it.

8. The character of the sediment as revealed by the microscope is of more significance than any other recognizable characteristic of the urine in disease. To conduct this part of the examination requires a good microscope and the ability to recognize the various sedimentary bodies to be found in health or disease.

DISINFECTANTS.

Clothing, Bedding, etc.—If these are not of too much value, the best and simplest method of disinfection is to burn them. If they are worth saving, they may be subjected to prolonged baking or boiling—that is to say to dry or moist heat—which will effectually destroy any germs which they may hold. Or they may be exposed to the fumes of sulphur, or soaked in a solution of corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potassium, of each 1 ounce in 8 gallons of water.

Bed-pans, Chamber-pots, Water-closets, etc.—These should be washed with boiling-hot water and rinsed with a solution of corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potassium, of each 2 drachms in a gallon of water. A quantity of this solution should always be left in each vessel. According to the most recent investigations, this is the most efficient disinfectant for fecal discharges which we have.

Rooms.—Thorough cleanliness, plenty of fresh air, and sunlight are the most important purifiers of inhabited rooms. To these may sometimes be added the exposure of chloride of lime in saucers. When a room can be given over to thorough disinfection, this may be done by removing all curtains and carpets (which must be disinfected in the manner described for clothing), washing all the solid parts with hot water and soft soap, drying thoroughly, then shutting all doors and windows and filling the room with the fumes of burning sulphur. Fumigation with sulphur is effected by placing tubs of water in the room and standing in the midst of the water a brick, and upon this an earthenware saucer (like that for a flower-pot) in which some sulphur has been placed. From 1 to 3 pounds of sulphur should be allowed for each 1000 cubic feet of air-space. The room should be kept closed for 24 hours, and then thoroughly aired.

Water-closets, Drains, and Sinks.—To disinfect these it is important to cleanse them as well as possible, and the best way to do this is to use a strong solution of lye. There are a number of preparations which may be used, one of which is well known as "Banner Lye." A strong solution of this may be poured into the water-closet pan and allowed to remain there for some time, or into the drain-pipes and sinks, and managed so as to remain in contact with the polluted parts as long as possible. After this the solution of corrosive sublimate and permanganate of potassium recommended for bed-pans may be used.

Privies.—The contents of privies should be frequently and well strewn with chloride of lime.

Carbolic acid, which is often used for disinfection, is a very weak and unreliable agent, except when used in strong concentration. As sometimes used, by being exposed in saucers in sick rooms, it has no value whatsoever.

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Disease.	Manner of Invasion.	Characteristics of Eruption.	Course of Disease.
Scarlatina (Scarlet-fever).	Usually sudden; chilliness; high fever; rapid pulse; flushed face; convulsions or coma; sore throat; "strawberry tongue."	Appears very early, often on second day. First on neck and chest. May become universal. May be only about joints and very trifling. Bright scarlet; punctate. Followed by desquamation; skin burning hot; sometimes itches.	Progresses steadily and rapidly. Temperature rises to 104°-106°. Defervescence gradual. Coma a dangerous sign. Albumen in urine common, and often true desquamative nephritis.
Rötheln (German measles).	Usually *unsuspected*. Slight fever or none; mild catarrhal symptoms; vomiting; slight sore throat; enlargement of cervical lymphatic glands almost always present.	Appears early. Often first symptom noted, first on face and neck, then on trunk. Rosy papules, scattered or clustered. Fades in one part and appears in another. Lasts about three days.	Usually mild. Disappears gradually.
Varicella (Chicken-pox).	Usually *unsuspected*. Slight fever or none; slight malaise or none.	Appears early. Usually on chest and shoulders, then on body and limbs and face. Distinct, clear, shot-sized vesicles; sometimes with distinct areola and even umbilicated; appear in successive crops, usually few in number.	Usually mild. Vesicles disappear by drying up. May form pus and leave pits.
Variola (Smallpox).	Usually sudden; chill; high fever; rapid pulse; violent pain in head and back; debility; mucous membranes often involved.	Appears on third or fourth day; first on face and spreads over whole body and limbs in a day or two. Fine shot like papules; then vesicles; then umbilicated pustules, about eighth day developing adherent crusts; well marked areola. Intense itching. Peculiar odor.	Symptoms sometimes moderate when eruption first appears, and grow worse as pustules mature. Often severe constitutional disturbance. Great restlessness and desire to scratch the eruption. Defervescence gradual and slow. May be interrupted or exacerbate. Crusts fall off, and often leave deep pits (pocks).
Morbilli (Measles).	Generally sudden; chilliness or even convulsions; moderate fever; lachrymation; catarrh of respiratory passages; bronchitis.	Appears about fourth day; first on face, and spreads to body and limbs. May be limited; usually almost universal. Consists of rosy papules, arranged in parts of circles (crescentic); appears sometimes in successive crops.	Usually mild and regular. Temperature may be high from complications. Lasts about a week. Recovery rapid.

SOME REMEDIES NOT IN GENERAL USE.

Adonidine.—The active principle of the *Adonis vernalis*, given in doses of $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ grain F. d. in pill, is a useful substitute for digitalis, and free from its bad effects.

Apiol has been found useful in the treatment of amenorrhœa: given in capsules, in doses of 3 grains F. d.

Antipyrine.—An artificial hydrocarbon, soluble in three parts of cold and one-half part of warm water. Useful as an antipyretic, especially in typhoid fever and rheumatism, although it does not modify the course of the disease. Does not produce deafness or dizziness. Best excipient is syrup of tolu. Dose, usually 20–30 grains at first, followed by 10-grain doses hourly until temperature has fallen decidedly.

Calx sulphurata.—Generally known as sulphide of calcium. Useful for boils and for acne. To be given in doses of $\frac{1}{6}$ grain, with an equal quantity of sugar of milk, every hour. Doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain have been given.

Cascara sagrada.—A laxative much praised in the treatment of chronic constipation. May be prescribed in solid or fluid extract. Dose of the former, 1–2 grains; of the latter, 10–60 minims.

Chrysarobin (Chrysophanic acid) is used in the treatment of skin diseases, especially stubborn cases of psoriasis and tinea capitis. It is used in ointment (strength 10 per cent.) and in solution in chloroform 7 grains to the fluidounce), to be well rubbed in. It makes a very indelible stain if it comes into contact with clothing.

Cocaine.—The alkaloid of the *Erythroxylon coca*. A valuable local anæsthetic, producing contraction of small bloodvessels, and so having hæmostatic properties. In the eye it causes dilatation of the pupil, lachrymation, and slight paralysis of accommodation. It is a good application to burns and for the pain and heat of rhus-poisoning. It has been used for coryza, hay fever, tonsillitis, ear-ache, piles, and irritation of the bladder and urethra. It may be applied to epithelioma or lupus before using arsenic or other caustic. For sea sickness it has been used successfully in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ grain in water; and also in teaspoonful doses of a solution of 2½ grains in 5 fluidounces of water, given every 2–3 hours. It may be applied to the skin or mucous membrane, or injected hypodermically, before minor operations.

Duboisia, Duboisina. The sulphate or hydrochlorate is used to dilate the pupil and to paralyze accommodation. Its effects are more prompt and less lasting than those of atropia. Used in the strength of 2–4 grains to the fluidounce of water. It often produces disagreeable, though transient, cerebral disturbance.

Eucalyptus, Oil of, is a valuable stimulating expectorant in doses of from 2–5 drops. It has also been used as an antiseptic by external application and by inhalation. For internal administration it can be put in capsules. 10 minims every 4 hours have proved useful in typhoid fever.

Euonymin is the active principle of the *Euonymus atropurpureus*, and is a valuable cholagogue. The dose is 2 grains, to be followed by an aperient the next morning.

Grindelia robusta.—Used in the form of fluid extract, dose 15 minims to a fluidrachm, for the treatment of dyspnœa dependent on heart disease, as well as asthma, hay asthma, and the asthmatic attacks of bronchitis, whooping cough, and emphysema.

Hamamelis (Witch-Hazel).—Used in the form of the fluid extract, dose 1–2 fluidrachms, as a hæmostatic and to give tone to the muscular walls of the veins. Has been used in internal hemorrhages and to cure varicose veins and varicose ulcers of the leg.

Homatropine Hydrobromate.—A safe substitute for atropia to dilate the pupil (for which instillation of a few drops of a solution of 1–2 grains in a fluidounce of water is sufficient), and to paralyze the muscles of accommodation (for which a strength of 24 grains to the fluidounce of water is required).

Hydrogen, Peroxide of, is a transparent oily liquid, commonly used in watery solution of 10–15 per cent. It has a high oxidizing power, and when injected into septic cavities is decomposed, the extra atom of oxygen attacking the septic material and disinfecting it. It has also been recommended for the treatment of diphtheria.

Hyoscin Hydrobromate.—Useful in insomnia of melancholia, acute delirious mania, alcoholism, neurasthenia, etc., to calm excitement in mental disorders, and in chorea and epilepsy. A good formula is: Hyoscine hydrobrom. gr. j; aq. distil. f3ix; alcohol f3j. 10 minims = $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. Dose, 3–7½ minims = $\frac{1}{120}$–$\frac{1}{60}$ grain.

Iridin.—An extract of the blue flag. A useful cholagogue, like euonymin. Dose, 4 grains.

Lactic Acid.—Useful as a caustic for lupus and epithelioma. The surrounding part being protected with wax plaster, cotton or lint dipped in a saturated solution of lactic acid may be applied to the morbid tissue. In 12 hours this will be soft and pulpy, when it should be dressed with cold water for 24 or 48 hours. This process may be repeated until a cure is effected.

Naphthalin has been used as an antiseptic, and has been highly recommended in doses of 2 grains 3–4 times a day to prevent decomposition of the urine.

Nitro-glycerine.—Useful in relieving the pain of neuralgia and angina pectoris, as well as headache, vertigo, and epilepsy. It reduces albumen in nephritis, but should not be used when there is hypertrophy of the heart. It has been used in hiccough. It is usually administered in a 1 per cent. solution (water or alcohol), the dose beginning with 1 drop, and being increased up to 10 or more drops thrice daily, as it can be tolerated. It may be administered in pill form, made up with cacao-butter, and it has also been made into granules or tablets.

Nitrite of Amyl has effects similar to those of nitro-glycerine, but less lasting. Administered by inhalation, a few drops being poured on a

thin cloth and held before the nose, and withdrawn when the face becomes distinctly flushed or relief has been afforded. It is believed to be of value in averting attacks of epilepsy and to relieve whooping cough and the syncope of chloroform-poisoning. Can be given internally. ℞. Amyl nitrite, ℥ss. xxxv; ethylic alcohol, f3v; glycerin, q. s. ad f3jss. Dose, f3ss in warm water f3ij.

Oleates.—Under this name certain combinations of metals and alkaloids with oleic acid have been urged upon the profession. Of these, few are of much value. The oleate of zinc, the oleate of copper, and the oleate of mercury are excellent preparations. There is no evidence that oleates are better than the old preparations with lard when absorption of the drug is desirable.

Paraldehyde.—Used as a hypnotic in conditions of high excitement, as mania, produces sleep without tendency to coma, it being possible to arouse the patient at once, while he falls asleep again when let alone. Given with syrup of orange or a simple elixir; so that a tablespoonful of the mixture shall contain from 25 minims to a fluidrachm of paraldehyde. It does not depress the heart.

Permanganate of Potassium has been found useful in the treatment of amenorrhœa. It is given in pill form, combined with some non-oxidizable vehicle, such as kaolin (ointment). The dose is from 1–3 grains thrice daily, to be given before the time for menstruating.

Physostigma (Calabar Bean).—Used in the form of a tincture (dose, 1–2 minims) and an extract (dose, from $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ grain). Useful in tetanus, strychnia-poisoning, paralysis of the insane, paraplegia, and locomotor ataxia. Also used in constipation due to atony of the muscular coat of the bowels. Sulphate of eserine (the active principle) is used, in ½–1 per cent. watery solution, by instillation into the eye, for glaucoma, staphyloma, and to neutralize the effect of mydriatics. It often causes sharp supraorbital and nasal pain for half an hour after the application.

Picrotoxin has been highly recommended, in doses of $\frac{1}{100}$–$\frac{1}{50}$ grain, for the night-sweats of phthisis.

Pilocarpine, the active principle of jaborandi, used in the form of the hydrochlorate, in doses of from $\frac{1}{12}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain, produces great activity of the salivary and sweat glands, as well as increased secretion from the mucous surfaces and of urine from the kidneys. Used chiefly in dropsy and uræmia, to supplement and to assist the kidneys. It should be given with care in fatty heart and where there is valvular disease. The fluid extract of jaborandi is sometimes used, but it is not so exact a remedy as pilocarpine, which can be very well administered hypodermically.

Resorcin is an artificial hydrocarbon, used as an antiseptic and antipyretic in diphtheria, typhoid fever, and the fever of phthisis, and as an application to eczema. The dose is from 5–30 grains. It may be given in syrup of orange, well diluted. It produces profuse perspiration and its antipyretic action does not last long.

Santonin, the active principle of santonica, used as an anthelmintic, in doses of from 2–10 grains, depending upon the age of the patient.

Terebene.—An oily liquid prepared from turpentine, given in doses of 5–6 drops on a lump of sugar, or in an emulsion, every 2–4 hours, has proved very useful in winter cough (bronchitis). It also checks acidity and flatulence in the stomach.

Urethan.—A useful hypnotic. Dose, 15-60 grains at bedtime. Has been used successfully in doses of 4 grains every 2 hours in tetanus. It has been found by experiment to be antagonistic to strychnia.

Viburnum prunifolium Black Haw. The fluid extract of which the dose is 30–60 minims, is said to be valuable in the prevention of threatened abortion, and in menorrhagia. It is, however, by no means a certain remedy.

IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia (gum), with alcohol, iron, lead-water, and mineral acids.

Acids (mineral), with alkalies and relatively weak salts of other acids, such as bromides, chlorides, and iodides.

Alkalies, with acids and with relatively weak salts.

Arsenic, with tannic acid, salts and oxide of iron, and lime and magnesia.

Bitter infusions and tinctures, with salts of iron and lead.

Bromides, with acids, acid salts, or alkalies.

Calomel, with alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, and iodide of potassium.

Camphor (spirits of), with water.

Carbonates, with acids and acid salts.

Chlorides, with silver salts, lead salts, and alkalies.

Chloroform (except in minute quantity), with water.

Corrosive sublimate, with alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, iodide of potassium, albumen, gelatine, and vegetable astringents. It may, however, be advantageously combined with the tincture of the chloride of iron and the liq. acidi arseniosi of the new Pharmacopœia, or, in spite of the chemical reaction, with iodide of potassium, as in the famous Gibert's syrup.)

Digitalis, with iron and preparations containing tannic acid.

Iron (salts), with anything containing tannic acid. Tincture of the chloride of iron, with alkalies, carbonates, mucilages, and preparations containing tannic acid.

Mucilages, with acids, iron salts, and alcohol.

Potassium (iodide of), with all strong acids and acid salts. (See Corrosive Sublimate.)

Spirits of nitrous ether, with sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, and most carbonates.

Tinctures of gums or resins, with water.

Vegetable preparations containing tannic acid, with salts of iron and lead.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION Sylvester's Method).

FREE the body from any clothing that binds the neck, chest, or waist; turn it over upon the face for a moment, thrusting a finger into the mouth and sweeping it round, to bring away anything that may have gotten in or accumulated there. Then lay the body flat on the back, with something a few inches high under the shoulders, so as to cause the neck to be stretched out and the chin to be carried from the chest. Draw the tongue well forward out of the mouth and let it be held by an assistant. (If there be no one to do this, a pencil or small stick may be thrust across the mouth on top of the tongue and back of the last teeth, to keep the mouth open and the tongue out of the throat.) Place yourself on your knees behind the head, seize both arms near the elbows and sweep them round horizontally, away from the body and over the head till they meet above it; give a good, strong pull, and keep it up for a

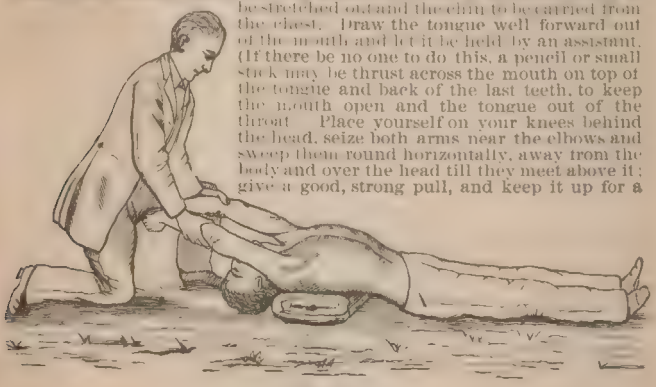


FIG. 1.

few seconds. After this return the arms to their former position alongside the chest, and make strong pressure against the lower ribs, so as to drive the air out of the chest and effect an act of expiration. This need occupy but a second of time.

This plan, regularly carried out, will make about 16 complete acts of respiration in a minute. It should be kept up for a long time, and not abandoned until the heart has ceased to beat. It should be remembered that cessation of the pulse at the wrists amounts to nothing as a sign of death; and life is present when only a most acute ear can detect the sound of the heart. In a moderately thin person deep pressure with the finger-ends just below the lower end of the breastbone may sometimes reveal pulsation in the aorta when it cannot be found anywhere else.

FIG. 2.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

THE following table contains suggestions for the proper treatment of every form of poisoning which is likely to occur. Though brief, they are all that will be needed to prompt the physician's memory:

POISON.	TREATMENT.
Nature unknown	Provoke repeated vomiting; Give bland liquids; Stimulate, if necessary.
Acids— Sulphuric, Nitric, Muriatic, Oxalic,	Give an alkali; Provoke vomiting; Give bland fluids; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
Prussic Acid	Give dilute hartshorn; chlorine-water; solution of a salt of iron; Produce vomiting and stimulate.
Carbolic Acid	Give Epsom salts, dilute sulphuric acid, and oil; Produce vomiting and stimulate.
Alkalies— Hartshorn, Soda, Potash, Lye,	Give an acid or a fixed oil; Provoke vomiting; Give bland liquids; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
Arsenic— Paris green, Scheele's green, Fowler's solution,	Provoke vomiting; Give hydrated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron and salt; Give dose of castor oil; Secure rest; Stimulate, if necessary.
Acetate of Lead	Give Epsom salts or dilute sulphuric acid; Provoke vomiting; Give bland liquids; Give dose of castor oil.
Mercury, *Corrosive Sublimate*, *Antimony*, *Tartar Emetic*,	Provoke vomiting; Give some infusion containing tannic acid; Give raw eggs and milk; Give dose of castor oil; Stimulate, if necessary.
Copper Salts	Give albumen; Provoke vomiting; Give bland fluids.
Phosphorus	Provoke vomiting; Give five-grain doses sulphate of copper; Give dose of magnesia, but *no* oil.
Nitrate of Silver (lunar caustic)	Give strong salt and water; } repeat many Provoke vomiting; } times.
Iodine	Provoke vomiting; Give starch and water; Give bland fluids.

POISON.	TREATMENT.
Opium— Morphine, Laudanum, Paregoric, etc., *Chloral*,	Provoke vomiting, repeatedly; Give atropia, and strong coffee or tea; Keep up the breathing, preferably with battery.
Strychnine	Provoke vomiting, once or twice; Give chloral and bromide of potash; Secure absolute quiet.
Aconite	Provoke vomiting; Stimulate well.
Jamestown Weed, *Hemlock*, *Nightshade* (belladonna), *Toadstool*, *Tobacco*, etc., etc.,	Provoke vomiting and give a purge; Stimulate well.
Alcohol	Provoke vomiting; Give hartshorn and water.
Decayed Meat or Vegetables	Provoke vomiting; Give a purgative; Give powdered charcoal.
Poisonous Gases— Carbonic acid or oxide, Sulphuretted hydrogen,	Fresh air; Artificial respiration; Stimulation.

To provoke vomiting, warm water may be used with or without ground mustard (a tablespoonful to a pint of water), or ipecac (a teaspoonful of the powder or a tablespoonful or so of the syrup), or a finger may be thrust down the throat. It is best to give large quantities (that is, a pint at a time) of warm water whenever vomiting is to be excited.

Bland liquids are milk, raw eggs, some sort of oil, gruel, etc.

Stimulants are tea, coffee, whiskey, wine, etc., or hartshorn and water. Of this a teaspoonful in a teacupful of water will be enough for a dose. In making tea or coffee one must not wait to do it as if for the table, but mix hot water and the leaves or grounds, squeeze them well, stir together, and give the whole—leaves, grounds, everything.

Alkaline antidotes which are most likely to be at hand are hartshorn and water a tablespoonful in two teacupfuls of water), soap and water, lime, whiting, soda, chalk, tooth-powder, plaster, magnesia, whitewash, and even wood-ashes.

Acid antidotes most commonly accessible are vinegar and lemon-juice.

In giving an antidote it is well to remember that it is not always necessary to wait for it to dissolve, but that it may be stirred up in any fluid at hand (except oil), and swallowed immediately.

TABLE OF DOSES

OF REMEDIES MOST FREQUENTLY ADMINISTERED.

For hypodermic use the dose should be half that used by the mouth.
For use by rectum the dose should be twice that by the mouth.
Doses for Children.—Dr. Young's rule: Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to give the denominator of a fraction; the numerator of which is 1. Example: For a child two years old, $\frac{12+2}{2} = \frac{1}{7}$th; the dose should be $\frac{1}{7}$th that for an adult. In giving powerful medicines and opium still smaller doses must be used for children.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Abstract. belladonnæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
cannab. ind.	1 grain.
conii	1 to 3 grains.
gelsemii	1 grain.
hyoscyami	2 grains.
nuc. vom	1 grain.
podophylli	4 grains.
Acet. opii	5 minims.
scillæ	10 to 30 mins.
Acid. acet. dil	60 minims.
arsenios	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ grain.
benzoic	5 to 15 grs.
boric	5 to 10 grs.
carbolic	1 to 3 grs
gallic	3 to 15 grs.
hydrobrom. 34 %	10 to 15 grs.
hydrobrom. dil	15 to 60 mins.
hydrochlor	3 to 10 mins.
hydrochlor. dil	10 to 30 mins.
hydrocyan. dil	2 to 6 mins.
lactic	15 to 60 grs.
nitric	3 to 10 mins.
nitr. dil	10 to 30 mins.
nitro-hydrochlor.	3 to 10 mins.
nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	5 to 20 mins.
phosphoric (50 %)	3 to 15 grs.
phosphoric dil	10 to 20 mins.
salicylic	5 to 15 grs.
sulphuric	5 to 10 mins.
sulphuric. dil	10 to 20 mins.
sulphuric. arom	5 to 30 mins.
sulphuros	30 to 60 mins.
tannic	2 to 15 grs.
Aconitina (white crystals)	$\frac{1}{150}$ to $\frac{1}{300}$ gr.
Aloe	2 to 5 grs.
Aloinum	1 to 3 grs.
Alumen	5 to 15 grs.
Ammonii benzoas	10 to 20 grs.
bromid	5 to 30 grs.
carb	3 to 10 grs.
chlorid	5 to 30 grs.
iodid	3 to 15 grs.
phosph	5 to 20 grs.
valer	3 to 15 grs.
Amyl nitris	2 to 5 mins.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Ant. et pot. tartr.; diaph	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
emetic	1 to 2 grs.
Antimonii oxysulphuret	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
Antipyrin	5 to 30 grs.
Apomorph. hydrochlor	$\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ gr
Aqua ammoniæ	5 to 30 mins.
amygd. amar	2 fl. drachms.
camphoræ	1 to 4 fl. drs.
chlori	1 to 4 fl. drs
creasoti	1 to 4 fl. drs.
laurocerasi	6 to 30 mins.
Argenti nitras	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Arsenii iodidum	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
Asafœtida	5 to 20 grs.
Atropina	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.
Atropinæ sulph	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.
Auri et sodii chlorid	$\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr
Bismuthi citras	3 to 15 grs.
et ammon. citr	1 to 15 grs.
subnitr	3 to 15 grs.
valer	1 to 3 grs.
Caffeina	1 to 5 grs.
Calcii hypophosphis	3 to 15 grs.
iodidum	1 to 3 grs.
phosphas	15 to 30 grs.
Calx sulphurata	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
Cambogium	1 to 4 grs.
Camphora	3 to 10 grs.
monobrom	2 to 5 grs.
Cantharis	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
Capsicum	1 to 3 grs.
Castoreum	6 to 15 grs.
Catechu	15 to 30 grs.
Cerii nitras	1 to 3 grs.
oxalas	1 to 3 grs.
Chinoidinum	3 to 30 grs.
Chloral	10 to 30 grs
Chloroformum	1 to 5 mins
Chrysarobinum	3 to 15 grs
Cinchona	15 to 60 grs.
Cinchonidina	1 to 30 grs.
Cinchonina	1 to 30 grs.
Cinnamomum	6 to 30 grs.
Cocaine hydrochlorate	4 % solution.
Codeina	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Confectio sennæ	1 to 2 grs.
Coniina and its salts	$\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Copaiba	15 to 60 mins.
Cotoina	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
Creasotum	1 to 3 mins.
Cretæ præpar	15 to 75 grs.
Croton chloral	1 to 10 grs
Cubeba	15 to 60 grs.
Cupri acetas	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 grs.
sulphas	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 10 grs.
Cuprum ammon	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr
Curare	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr
Decoct aloes comp	to 2 fl. ozs
sarsap comp	2 to 6 fl. ozs
Digitalinum	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ gr
Digitalis	1 to 3 grs.
Duboisina, and its salts	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Elaterinum: U.S.P., 1880	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr
Elaterium; U.S.P., 1870	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr
Ergota	15 to 60 grs
Ergotinum	2 to 8 grs.
Eserina and its salts	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ gr
Euonymin	2 to 4 grs.
Extr acon. rad.: U S P 1880	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
aconiti [rad.] fluid	1 to 5 mins.
aloes aquos	to 5 grs
angusturæ fl	15 to 45 mins.
angelicæ rad. fl	30 to 60 mins
anthemidis	2 to 10 grs
anthemidis fl	30 to 60 mins
apocyni cannab. fl	8 to 30 mins.
arecæ fl	15 to 75 mins
arnicæ flor	3 to 8 grs
arnicæ fl	5 to 15 mins
arnicæ rad	2 to 5 grs.
arnicæ rad. fl	5 to 15 mins.
aromat. fl	30 to 60 mins.
aspidospermæ fl	15 to 45 mins.
aurantii cort. fl	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
azedarach fl	15 to 75 mins
baptisiæ fl	7 to 30 mins
bellad. fol. fl	3 to 6 mins.
bellad. rad	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
bellad. rad. fl	1 to 3 mins.
brayeræ fl	2 to 4 fl drs
bryoniæ fl	15 to 60 mins.
buchu fl	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs
calami fl	15 to 60 mins
calend. fl	15 to 60 mins.
calumbæ	3 to 10 grs
calumbæ fl	15 to 60 mins
canellæ fl	15 to 60 mins
cannab. Amer. fl	3 to 15 mins
cannab. ind	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
cannab. ind. fl	3 to 6 mins
cantharidis fl	1 to 3 mins
capsici fl	1 to 3 mins
cardam. comp. fl	15 to 45 mins
cascarillæ fl	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
caulophylli fl	15 to 30 mins.
chimaph. fl	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
cimicifugæ fl	8 to 30 mins.
cinchonæ	15 to 30 grs
cinchonæ fl	30 to 60 mins.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Extr. cinchonæ arom. fl	30 to 60 mins.
cinchonæ comp. fl	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drs.
cocculi fl	1 to 3 mins.
colch. rad	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
colch. rad. fl	3 to 15 mins
colch. sem. fl	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 mins.
colocynth	1 to 5 grs
colocynth. comp	1 to 5 grs
conii fol. fl	3 to 15 mins.
convallariæ rad. fl	15 to 30 mins.
corn. flor. fl	30 to 60 mins
coto fl	5 to 15 mins
cubebæ fl	15 to 30 mins.
cypripedii fl	15 to 60 mins.
damianæ fl	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
digitalis	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr
digitalis fl	1 to 6 mins.
droseræ fl	5 to 10 mins.
dulcamaræ	5 to 15 grs.
dulcamaræ fl	1 to 2 fl. drs.
ergotæ	1 to 8 grs
ergotæ fl	15 to 60 mins.
erythroxyli fl	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl drs
eucalypti fl	15 to 60 mins
euonymi fl	15 to 60 mins
eupatorii fl	30 to 60 mins
euphorb. ipec. fl	5 to 30 mins.
gallæ fl	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
gelsemii	2 to 8 mins.
gelsemii fl	1 to 8 mins.
gent. fl	30 to 60 mins.
gent. comp. fl	30 to 60 mins
gentianæ fl	15 to 30 mins.
gilleniæ fl	15 to 30 mins.
gossypii fl	15 to 45 mins.
granati rad. cort. fl	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
grind. rob. fl	30 to 60 mins.
grind. squarr. fl	30 to 60 mins.
guaiaci ligni fl	30 to 60 mins.
guaranæ fl	15 to 30 mins.
hæmatoxyli	8 to 30 grs
hæmatoxyli fl	30 to 60 mins.
hamamelidis fl	60 to 90 mins.
helleb. nigris	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs
helleb. nigris. fl	5 to 15 mins.
heloniæ fl	8 to 30 mins.
hepaticæ fl	30 to 60 mins.
humuli	3 to 15 grs
humuli fl	30 to 60 mins.
hydrangeæ fl	30 to 60 mins.
hydrastis	3 to 10 grs.
hydrastis fl	8 to 30 mins.
hyoscyami fol. fl	3 to 30 mins
hyoscyami sem. fl	2 to 8 mins.
ignatiæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
ignatiæ fl	1 to 6 mins.
ipecac. fl	3 to 60 mins.
iridis versicol	3 to 6 grs
irid. versicol. fl	15 to 30 mins.
jalapæ; U S.P., 1870	5 to 10 grs.
jalapæ fl	15 to 60 mins.
juglandis	15 to 30 grs.
juglandis fl	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs
junip. fl	30 to 60 mins

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Extr. kino fl.	15 to 30 mins.
krameriæ	5 to 15 grs.
krameriæ fl.	30 to 60 mins.
lactucæ	5 to 15 grs.
lactucæ fl.	15 to 60 mins.
lactucarii fl.	8 to 30 mins.
leptandræ	3 to 10 grs.
leptandræ fl.	30 to 60 mins.
lobeliæ fl.	5 to 30 c.c.
lobeliæ sem. fl.	3 to 15 c.c.
lupulini fl.	10 to 30 mins.
lycopi fl.	5 to 30 mins.
malti	1 to 2½ drs.
matico fl.	30 to 60 mins.
mezerei	½ to 1 gr.
mezerei fl.	3 to 10 mins.
nectandræ fl.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
nuc. vom.	½ to 1 gr.
nuc. vom. fl.	1 to 5 mins.
opii	¼ to ½ gr.
papaveris	½ to 2 grs.
papaveris fl.	15 to 45 mins.
pareiræ fl.	30 to 60 mins.
petroselini fl.	1 to 2 fl. drs.
physostigmæ	1/10 to ⅕ gr.
physostigmæ fl.	1 to 5 mins.
phytolaccæ baccar. fl.	5 to 30 mins.
phytolaccæ rad.	1 to 3 grs.
phytolaccæ rad. fl.	5 to 30 mins.
pilocarpi fl.	15 to 60 mins.
piper. nigr. fl.	15 to 45 mins.
piscidiæ fl.	15 to 60 mins.
podophylli	¼ to 1½ grs.
podophylli fl.	8 to 30 mins.
prun. virg. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
pulsatillæ fl.	2 to 10 mins.
quassiæ	1 to 5 grs.
quassiæ fl.	30 to 60 mins.
quercus fl.	30 to 60 mins.
rhei	5 to 15 grs.
rhei fl.	15 to 45 mins.
rhois arom. fl.	15 to 60 mins.
rhois glabr. cort. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
rhois glabr. fruct. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
rhois toxicod. fl.	1 to 6 mins.
ricini fol. fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
rosæ fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
rubi fl.	15 to 50 mins.
sabinæ fl.	5 to 15 mins.
salicis fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
salviæ fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
sanguin. fl.	5 to 15 mins.
santali citr. fl.	1 to 2 fl. drs.
santonicæ fl.	15 to 60 mins.
sarsap. fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
sassafras fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
scillæ fl.	5 to 30 mins.
scillæ comp. fl.	5 to 30 mins.
scoparii fl.	½ to 1 fl. dr.
senegæ fl.	8 to 15 mins.
sennæ fl.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
serpent. fl.	30 to 60 mins.
simarubæ fl.	15 to 30 mins.
spigeliæ fl.	15 to 60 mins.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Extr. spigeliæ et sennæ fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
stillingiæ fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
stillingiæ comp. fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
stramonii fol. alc.	½ to ¼ gr.
stramonii sem.	½ to ½ gr.
stramonii fl.	1 to 6 mins.
sumbul fl.	15 to 60 mins.
taraxaci	5 to 15 grs.
taraxaci fl.	½ to 2 fl. drs.
trit. rep. fl.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
uvæ rad. fl.	5 to 15 mins.
ustilag. maid. fl.	15 to 60 mins.
uvæ ursi fl.	30 to 60 mins.
valerian.	5 to 15 grs.
valer fl.	30 to 60 mins.
veratr. vir. fl.	2 to 8 mins.
viburni [prunifol.] fl.	1 to 2 fl. drs.
xanthoxyli cort. fl.	15 to 30 mins.
xanthoxyli fruct. fl.	15 to 30 mins.
zingiberis fl.	8 to 30 mins.
Fel bovis purif.	3 to 6 grs.
Ferri arsen.	1/50 to ½ gr.
benzoas.	1 to 5 grs.
bromid.	1 to 5 grs.
carb. sacch.	4 to 15 grs.
chlorid.	1 to 3 grs.
citr.	5 to 10 grs.
et ammon. citr.	5 to 10 grs.
et ammon. sulph.	5 to 10 grs.
et ammon. tartr.	5 to 15 grs.
et cinchonid. citr.	5 to 10 grs.
et pot. tartr.	5 to 30 grs.
et quin. citr.	5 to 10 grs.
et strychn. citr.	1 to 5 grs.
hypophosphis.	5 to 10 grs.
iodidum.	1 to 5 grs.
iodidum sacch.	2 to 10 grs.
lactas	1 to 3 grs.
oxalas.	1 to 3 grs.
oxid. hydrat.	½ to 2 ozs.
phosphas.	1 to 5 grs.
pyrophosphas.	1 to 5 grs.
subcarb.	5 to 30 grs.
sulphas.	1 to 3 grs.
sulphas exsiccat.	1 to 3 grs.
valer.	1 to 3 grs.
Ferrum dialysatum	5 to 15 mins.
redactum	1 to 5 grs.
Guarana	10 to 30 grs.
Hydrarg. chlorid. corros.	1/20 to 1/10 gr.
chlorid. mite	1/20 to 10 grs.
cyanid.	1/16 to ½ gr.
iodid. flav.	⅛ to 1 gr.
iodid. rubr.	1/16 to ½ gr.
iodid. vir.	⅛ to 1 gr.
oxid. flav.	1/16 to ½ gr.
oxid. nigr.	1/10 to 1 gr.
oxid. rubr.	1/16 to ½ gr.
subsulphas flav.	¼ to 1 gr.
c. creta	1 to 8 grs.
Hyoscyamina, and salts.	1/50 to ½ gr.
Infusum digitalis	2 to 4 fl. drs.
sennæ comp.	1 to 2 fl. ozs.
Iodoformum	1 to 3 grs.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Iodum	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Ipecacuanha (expect. emet.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
	15 to 30 grs.
Iridin	2 to 4 grs.
Jalapa	15 to 30 grs.
Kamala	1 to 2 drs.
Kino	8 to 30 grs.
Lactucarium	8 to 15 grs.
Liq. ammon. acet	2 to 1 fl. drs.
acidi arseniosi	2 to 7 mins.
arsen. et hydr. iod	2 to 7 mins.
ferri chloridi	2 to 10 mins.
ferri dialys	10 to 15 mins.
ferri nitrat	8 to 15 mins.
pepsini	1 to 4 fl. drs.
potassæ	5 to 30 mins.
potassii arsenit	3 to 7 mins.
potassii citrat	2 to 1 fl. drs.
sodæ	5 to 30 mins.
sodii arseniatis	3 to 7 mins.
Lithii benzoas	2 to 5 grs.
bromid.	1 to 3 grs.
carb.	2 to 5 grs.
citr.	2 to 5 grs.
salicylas	2 to 8 grs.
Lupulinum	5 to 10 grs.
Magnesia	15 to 60 grs.
Magnesii carb	15 to 60 grs.
citr. gran.	2 to 4 drs.
sulphas	2 to 8 drs.
sulphis	8 to 30 grs.
Mangani sulphas	2 to 10 grs.
Manna	1 to 2 ozs.
Massa copaibæ	5 to 30 grs.
ferri carb.	5 to 15 grs.
hydrarg.	1 to 10 grs.
Mist. ammoniaci	1 to 8 fl. drs.
asafœtidæ	2 to 4 fl. drs.
chloroformi	2 to 4 fl. drs.
cretæ	1 to 4 fl. drs.
ferri comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ozs.
ferri et amm. acet.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
glycyrrh. comp.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
magnes. et asafœt.	1 to 4 fl. drs.
potassii citr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.
rhei et sodæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.
Morphina and its salts	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Narceina	$\frac{1}{6}$ to 2 grs.
Nitro-glycerinum	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.
Nux vomica	1 to 5 grs.
Oleoresina capsici	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
cubebæ	5 to 30 grs.
lupulini	2 to 5 grs.
piperis	1 to 3 grs.
zingiberis	1 to 3 grs.
Oleum copaibæ	8 to 15 mins.
cubebæ	15 to 30 mins.
cinæ	5 to 15 mins.
eucalypti	10 to 30 mins.
phosphoratum	1 to 3 mins.
sabinæ	1 to 3 mins.
terebinth.	5 to 60 mins.
tiglii	1 to 4 drops.
Opium (1/4 morphinæ)	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Pepsinum purum	15 grains.
saccharatum	30 grains.
Phosphorus	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.
Physostigminæ salicylas	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.
sulphas	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.
Picrotoxinum	$\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Pilocarpina, and salts	$\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Pil. aloes	1 to 3 pills.
aloes et asafœt.	2 to 5 pills.
aloes et ferri	1 to 3 pills.
aloes et mast.	1 to 3 pills.
aloes et myrrhæ	2 to 5 pills.
antim. comp.	1 to 3 pills.
asafœtidæ	1 to 6 pills.
cathart. comp.	1 to 4 pills.
ferri comp.	2 to 5 pills.
ferri iodidi	1 to 4 pills.
opii	1 to 2 pills.
phosphori	1 to 4 pills.
rhei	2 to 5 pills.
rhei comp.	2 to 5 pills.
Piperinum	1 to 8 grs.
Plumbi acetas	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.
iodidum	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.
Potassii acetas	15 to 60 grs.
bicarb.	8 to 60 grs.
bitartr.	1 to 2 drs.
bromid.	8 to 60 grs.
carb.	8 to 30 grs.
chloras	5 to 30 grs.
citras	15 to 60 grs.
cyanid.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
et sodii tartr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.
hypophosphis	5 to 15 grs.
iodid.	5 to 60 grs.
nitras	8 to 15 grs.
sulphidum	1 to 10 grs.
sulphis	1 to 30 grs.
tartras	1 to 8 drs.
Pulv. antimonialis	3 to 10 grs.
aromat.	5 to 30 grs.
cretæ comp.	8 to 30 grs.
glycyrrh. comp.	30 to 60 grs.
ipecac. et opii	5 to 15 grs.
jalapæ comp.	30 to 60 grs.
morphinæ comp.	8 to 15 grs.
rhei comp.	30 to 60 grs.
Quinidina (and salts)	1 to 30 grs.
Quinina (and salts)	1 to 30 grs.
Quininæ arsenias	$\frac{1}{12}$ to 1 gr.
Resina copaibæ	2 to 10 grs.
jalapæ	2 to 5 grs.
podophylli	$\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
scammonii	2 to 10 grs.
Rheum	2 to 30 grs.
Salicinum	8 to 30 grs.
Santonica	8 to 60 grs.
Santonium	1 to 5 grs.
Scammonium	5 to 15 grs.
Senna	8 to 60 grs.
Sodii acetas	15 to 60 grs.
arsenias	$\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.
benzoas	5 to 15 grs.
bicarb	8 to 30 grs.

REMEDY.	DOSE.
Sodii bisulphis	8 to 30 grs.
boras	8 to 30 grs
bromid	8 to 30 grs.
carb	8 to 30 grs.
hypophosphis	8 to 15 grs.
hyposulphis	8 to 30 grs.
iodidum	5 to 15 grs.
phosphas	2 to 15 grs.
salicylas	5 to 30 grs.
santoninas	2 to 10 grs
sulphas	1 to 2 drs.
sulphis	8 to 30 grs.
Spir. æther	30 to 60 mins.
æther. nitrosi	½ to 2 fl. drs.
ammoniæ	8 to 30 mins.
ammoniæ arom	15 to 60 mins.
camphoræ	8 to 30 mins.
chloroformi	15 to 60 mins.
lavend. comp	30 to 60 mins.
menth. pip	30 to 60 mins.
Strychnina (and salts	$\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.
Sulphur	½ to 1 drs.
Syrupus acidi hydroiodici	1 to 4 fl. drs.
allii	1 to 4 fl. drs.
calcii lactophos	1 to 2 fl. drs
calcis	15 to 30 mins.
ferri bromidi	15 to 60 mins
ferri iodidi	15 to 60 mins
ferri oxidi	1 fl. drachm.
ferri hypophosph	1 fl. drachm.
fer. quin et str. phos	1 fl. drachm.
hypophosphit	1 fl. drachm.
ipecac	½ to 4 fl. drs.
krameriæ	½ to 4 fl. drs.
lactucarii	1 to 3 fl. drs.
rhei	1 to 4 fl. drs.
rhei arom	1 to 4 fl. drs.
rosæ	1 to 2 fl. drs.
rubi	1 to 2 fl. drs.
sarsap. comp	1 to 4 fl. drs.
scillæ	½ to 1 fl. dr.
scillæ comp	15 to 60 mins.
senegæ	1 to 2 fl. drs.
sennæ	1 to 4 fl. drs.
Tinct. aconiti fol	5 to 16 mins.
aconiti rad	1 to 5 mins.
acon. rad., Fleming's	¾ to 2½ mins.
aloes (1880)	½ to 2 fl. drs
aloes et myrrhæ	1 to 2 fl. drs.
arnicæ flor	8 to 30 mins.
arnicæ rad	15 to 30 mins.
asafœtidæ	30 to 60 mins.
belladonnæ	5 to 15 mins.
bryoniæ	15 to 30 mins.
calendulæ	15 to 30 mins
calumbæ	1 to 4 fl. drs.
cannabis ind	15 to 30 mins.
cantharid	5 to 15 mins.
capsici	8 to 15 mins.
catechu comp	½ to 2 fl. drs.
cinnicifugæ	30 to 60 mins.
cinchonæ	½ to 2 fl. drs.
cinchonæ comp	½ to 2 fl. drs.
colchici rad	5 to 15 mins.
colchici sem	5 to 15 mins.

REMEDY.	DOSE
Tinct. conii	5 to 30 mins.
cubebæ	1 to 2 fl. drs.
digitalis	5 to 15 mins.
ferri acet	15 to 30 mins.
ferri chloridi	15 to 60 mins.
ferri chloridi æther	15 to 30 mins.
gallæ	½ to 2 fl. drs.
gelsemii	5 to 10 mins.
guaiaci	30 to 60 mins.
guaiaci ammon	30 to 60 mins.
hellebori	10 to 15 mins.
humuli	1 to 4 fl. drs.
hydrastis	30 to 90 mins.
hyoscyami fol	15 to 60 mins.
hyoscyami sem	15 to 30 mins.
ignatiæ	5 to 15 mins.
iodi	5 to 15 mins.
ipecac. et opii	5 to 15 mins.
jalapæ	½ to 2 fl. drs.
kino	½ to 2 fl. drs.
krameriæ	½ to 2 fl. drs.
lavend. comp	½ to 2 fl. drs.
lobeliæ	15 to 45 mins.
lupulini	½ to 2 fl. drs.
matico	½ to 2 fl. drs.
nuc. vomicæ	5 to 30 mins.
opii	5 to 25 mins.
opii camph	1 to 4 fl. drs.
physostigmatis	5 to 15 mins.
quassiæ	½ to 2 fl. drs.
rhei	1 to 8 fl. drs.
rhei arom	30 to 75 mins.
rhei dulc	1 to 4 fl. drs.
sanguinariæ	15 to 60 mins.
scillæ	8 to 60 mins.
serpentariæ	½ to 2 fl. drs.
stramon. fol	8 to 15 mins.
stramon sem	6 to 15 mins.
sumbul	8 to 30 mins.
valer	½ to 2 fl. drs.
valer. ammon	½ to 2 fl. drs.
veratr. vir	1 to 10 mins.
zingiberis	15 to 60 mins.
Tritur. elaterini	⅛ to ½ gr.
Veratrina	$\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr
Vin. aloes	1 to 2 fl. drs.
antim. { expect. & alt. / emet.	1 to 8 mins. / 30 to 75 mins.
colch. rad	8 to 45 mins.
colch. sem	5 to 30 mins.
ergotæ	1 to 4 fl. drs.
ferri amar	1 fl. drachm.
ferri citrat	1 fl. drachm.
ipecac. { expect / emet	5 to 15 mins. / 2 to 4 fl. drs.
opii	5 to 10 mins.
rhei	1 to 2 fl. drs.
Zinci acet	1 to 2 grs
bromid	½ to 2 grs.
iodid	½ to 3 grs.
oxid	1 to 10 grs.
phosphid	$\frac{1}{10}$ to ¼ gr.
sulphas, emet	15 to 30 grs.
valerianas	1 to 6 grs.

THERAPEUTIC TABLE.

MODIFIED FROM TEXT-BOOK OF PHARMACOLOGY, THERAPEUTICS, AND MATERIA MEDICA.

BY T. LAUDER BRUNTON, M. D.

Abortion, Threatened.

REST.
OPIUM.
VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.

Abscess.

CALX SULPHURATA (SULPHIDE OF CALCIUM). Small doses frequently repeated, to hasten maturation or healing.
COD-LIVER OIL. In scrofulous cases.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.
IRON. As a tonic.

Acidity.

ACIDS. Before meals.
ALKALIES. After meals.
CREASOTE.
NUX VOMICA. Before meals.
SILVER NITRATE.
TEREBENE.

Acne.

ARSENIC. In chronic acne.
BISMUTH. As ointment or powder.
CALX SULPHURATA.
HOT FOMENTATIONS.
HOT SPONGING.
IODIDE OF SULPHUR. In chronic cases.
SULPHUR. Internally and externally.
WATER. Hot sponging several times a day.

After-pains.

BELLADONNA. As ointment.
CAMPHOR. Combined with morphia
MORPHIA AND ATROPIA. Hypodermically, $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. morphia with $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of atropia.
POULTICES, warm, to the hypogastrium.

Alcoholism.

AMMONIA. Aromatic spirits of, as substitute for alcohol, to be taken when the craving comes on.
ARSENIC. To lessen vomiting
CAPSICUM. As substitute for alcohol.

Alcoholism (*continued*).

NUX VOMICA. Nervous and general tonic
OPIUM.

Alopecia.

ARSENIC. Internally
CANTHARIDES TINCT. One part to eight of castor oil, rubbed in roots of hair morning and night.

Amenorrhœa.

ALOES. Alone or with iron.
APIOL.
ARSENIC. With iron, in anæmia.
BATHS, hot foot and hip
MANGANESE and permanganate of potassium, j–ij. grs.

Anæmia.

ARSENIC. With, or in place of, iron.
IRON. Chalybeate waters
MANGANESE. Given with iron.
NUX VOMICA. With iron.
PANCREATIN. In feeble digestion.
PEPSIN. In feeble digestion.

Aneurism.

ALIMENT. Low diet; absolute rest.
ERGOT. Adjunct to rest
POTASSIC IODIDE. In doses of 30 grs.

Angina Pectoris.

ETHER. To diminish pain.
MORPHIA. Hypodermically
NITRITE OF AMYL. During paroxysms.
NITRO-GLYCERINE. Begin with one drop of 1 per cent. solution.
TURPENTINE. Locally to chest during paroxysms.

Anus, Fissure of.

BELLADONNA. Locally.
CASTOR OIL. To keep motions soft.
IODOFORM. Locally, to heal and relieve pain
OPIUM AND GALL OINTMENT. Locally.

Anus, Fissure of *(continued).*

Silver Nitrate.
Tannin. Locally.
Zinc Chloride.

Aphthæ.

Boric Acid. In honey or glycerine, alone or with chlorate of potash
Mercury. Hydr. cum creta, to remove indigestion.
Potassic Chlorate. As wash, 10 grs. to the oz., alone or with borax.
Rhubarb. To remove indigestion.
Sulphurous Acid. Locally.

Apoplexy.

Aconite. To lower blood-pressure where pulse is strong.
Bleeding.
Cold Water. To head when face congested.
Croton Oil. One or two drops on back of tongue
Elaterium. In suppository or enema during attack.

Ascites.

Arsenic. In old persons with feeble heart
Digitalis. In cardiac dropsy.
Elaterium. As hydragogue cathartic.
Jaborandi. In anasarca.
Sodium Chloride Solution.

Asthma.

Aconite. In spasmodic cases, also in asthma consequent on nasal catarrh in children.
Amyl Nitrite. To check paroxysm.
Arsenic. In small doses in cases associated with bronchitis or hay fever.
Belladonna. Internally, in large doses.
Bromides.
Chloral. During paroxysm.
Chloroform. Inhaled.
Grindelia Robusta.
Morphia. Hypodermically.
Nux Vomica.
Pepsin. To prevent attacks.
Potassic Iodide. In large doses, when asthma due to acute bronchial catarrh.
Potassic Nitrate. Inhalation of fumes.
Quinia. In intervals, when attacks are periodical.
Stramonium. In cigarettes, or 20 grs. of dried leaves mixed with nitrate of potash, and fumes inhaled.
Tobacco. Smoking sometimes beneficial.

Balanitis.

Astringent Lotions. Alum; sulphate of zinc. ½ gr.–f℥j.
Mercury. ¾ gr. chlor. corrosiv. to an oz. lime-water, as lotion

Bed Sores.

Alum. With white of egg, as local application.
Charcoal. Dry, or in poultices.
Iodoform.

Biliousness.

Aloes. In constipation.
Euonymin.
Iridin.
Mercurial Cathartics. In moderate doses night and morning
Mineral Acids. Nitro-hydrochloric especially useful.
Podophyllum. In place of mercury when stools dark.

Bladder, Irritable.

Belladonna.
Benzoic Acid. In large prostate and alkaline conditions of urine.
Cantharides. Not to be used in states of acute inflammation

Bladder, Paralysis of.

Cannabis Indica. In retention from spinal disease
Cantharides. In atonic bladder.
Ergot. In paralysis of bladder or sphincter.
Strychnia.

Blepharitis.

Bismuth. Equal parts of the subnitrate and glycerine locally.
Mercury (Ung. Hydrarg. Nitratis). If too strong, dilute with vaseline or simple ointment.

Boils.

Arsenic.
Belladonna. Internally or locally
Calx Sulphurata (Sulphide of Calcium). In small doses to abort or hasten maturation
Collodion. Painted over surface in papular stage, and over base, leaving centre free, in pustular stage
Opium. Locally to remove pain.
Poultices.

Breath, Fetid.

Boric Acid and Potas. Chlorate.
Camphor.
Permanganate of Potash. As wash to mouth.

Bright's Disease.

Baths. Hot water and air.
Broom Infusion. As diuretic.
Caffeine.
Elaterium. As cathartic.
Gallic Acid. Lessens albumen.
Jaborandi.
Lead. Lessens albumen.
Nitrous Ether.
Potassic B.tartrate. Cathartic and diuretic.
Potassic Iodide.
Turpentine. As diuretic.
Water. In large draughts.

Bronchiectasis.

Chlorine. Inhalation, to lessen fetor.
Iodine. Inhalation.
Phosphates and Hypophosphites.
Quinia.

Bronchitis, Acute.

Aconite. ½–1 m. every hour at commencement.
Ammonium Carbonate. Where much expectoration and depression.
Ipecacuanha. When expectoration scanty with dryness in chest.
Nitric Acid. When expectoration too copious.
Quinia. To reduce temperature.
Tartar Emetic. In dry stage.
Turpentine. When expectoration is profuse.

Bronchitis, Capillary.

Ammonium Carbonate. Much expectoration and lividity.
Camphor. As expectorant.
Ipecacuanha. As expectorant and emetic.
Mustard. In poultices.
Poultices. Over whole chest.

Bronchitis, Chronic.

Ammonia. For difficulty in expectoration.
Ammoniacum. Useful for old people.
Asafœtida
Balsam of Peru and Balsam of Tolu. When expectoration copious.
Camphor.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Digitalis. Where heart is feeble.
Eucalyptus.
Iodine. By inhalation.
Iron.
Opium. To lessen secretion and cough.
Phosphates.
Senega. Where expulsion is feeble.

Bronchitis, Chronic (*continued*).

Serpentaria. Like Senega
Squill. Where expectoration is thick.
Sulphur. Where exp.ctoration is copious.
Tar. To lessen secretion and allay cough.
Terebene.
Turpentine.

Bronchorrhœa.

Asafœtida
Eucalyptus.
Lead Acetate. To lessen secretion

Bruises.

Aconite, liniment.
Capsicum. To remove discoloration of bruise.
Opium. Locally applied.

Bubo.

Ice.
Iodine.
Nitric Acid. Locally to indolent bubo.
Potassio-tartrate of Iron. Locally and internally.

Burns and Scalds.

Boracic Acid. Saturated watery solution.
Carbolic Acid. One to six of olive oil, locally.
Cocaine.
Creasote Water.
Lead Carbonate. In white paint
Lime. Lime-water with linseed oil
Soda. Bicarbonate.
Warm Bath. Whole body immersed for days in extensive burns or scalds. It relieves pain, although it may not save life.

Calculi, Biliary.

Chloroform. Inhalation in paroxysm.
Counter-Irritants. Mustard poultices.
Morphia. ½ gr. with $\frac{1}{120}$ gr. atropia subcutaneously in paroxysm.
Sodium Phosphate. In 20 or 30 gr. doses before meals as prophylactic.

Calculi, Renal and Vesical.

Alkalies.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Anæsthetics. To relieve pain.
Chloroform.
Morphia. Hypodermically.

Cancer.

Belladonna. Locally.
Charcoal, poultices, and dry.
Citric Acid. As lotion.

Cancer *(continued).*

Iodoform. Locally.
Opium. Locally and internally.

Cancrum Oris.

Arsenic. Internally.
Boric Acid.
Nitric Acid. Locally.
Potassic Chlorate.

Carbuncle.

Belladonna Extract. Locally.
Collodion.
Poultices.
Strapping. Leaving centre free.

Catarrh, Acute Nasal.

Aconite. Internally at commencement.
Aconite and Belladonna. In sore throat and cold, one drop of tinct. aconite to two of belladonna every hour.
Belladonna. 5 m. of tinct., and afterward one or two every day, for profuse watery secretion.
Camphor. As inhalation from steaming water.
Cocaine.
Iodine. By inhalation.
Opium. Dover's powder at commencement.
Quinia. 10 gr. of quinia at commencement.

Cerebral Congestion.

Aconite. In acute cases.
Belladonna.
Bromides.
Cathartics.
Hydrocyanic Acid.
Venesection.

Chancre.

Iodoform. Powdered.

Chancroid.

Caustics. Rarely necessary.
Iodoform. Very useful.

Cholera Asiatica.

Alcohol. Iced brandy, to stop vomiting.
Camphor.
Saline Injections.

Cholera Infantum.

Bismuth
Food. Predigested.
Mercury. Gray powder or calomel.
Opium.
Potassic Bromide. In nervous irritation.
Zinc Oxide. With bismuth and pepsin.

Chorea.

Arsenic.
Chloral.
Conium.
Hyoscin Hydrobromate.
Iron. In anæmia.
Strychnia.

Colic, Intestinal.

Asafœtida.
Chloroform.
Essential Oils. Aniseed, Cardamom, Cinnamon, Cloves, Peppermint.
Morphia. Hypodermically.
Poultices.

Colic, Lead.

Alum.
Castor Oil.
Iodide of Potassium.
Magnesium Sulphate.

Condylomata.

Bismuth. Locally.
Calomel. Locally.
Chromic Acid. Locally.
Mercury. Wash with chlorine-water or chlorinated soda, and dust with calomel.

Conjunctivitis.

Belladonna. Locally.
Blisters. Behind ear.
Boric Acid. Solution.
Castor Oil. Drop in eye.
Mercury. Citrine ointment.
Sassafras Pith Infusion.

Constipation.

Aloes.
Belladonna Extract.
Cascara Sagrada.
Colocynth Compound Extract.
Liquorice Powder Compound.
Mercury.
Nux Vomica. 5–10 ♏ in a glass of cold water before breakfast or before dinner.
Physostigma. 10 ♏ of tincture along with belladonna and nux vomica.
Podophyllum. In biliousness.
Saline Waters. Friedrichshalle, Hunyadi Janos, or Pullna.
Senna
Water. Draught in the morning before breakfast.

Convulsions, Infantile.

Asafœtida. A small dose in an enema arrests convulsions from teething.
Baths. Warm, with cold effusions to the head.
Bromide of Potassium.

Convulsions, Infantile *(cont'd).*

CHLORAL. 5 gr., per mouth or rectum.
CHLOROFORM. To arrest fit.
VALERIAN. When due to worms.

Cough. See *Bronchitis.*

ACONITE. In throat-cough.
APOMORPHIA. In bronchitis, with deficient secretion.
ASAFŒTIDA. In the after-cough from habit, and in the sympathetic whooping cough of mothers.
GELSEMIUM. In convulsive and spasmodic cough.
HYDROCYANIC ACID. For irritable cough.
HYOSCYAMUS. In tickling night-coughs.
PRUNUS VIRGINIANA.
VALERIAN. In hysterical cough.

Croup.

ALUM. Teaspoonful, with honey or syrup, every ½ or ¼ hour until vomiting is induced.
HOT APPLICATIONS TO NECK.
IPECACUANHA.
SULPHUROUS ACID. As spray.

Cystitis.

ALKALIES. When urine is acid.
BELLADONNA. To allay irritability.
BORIC ACID. Injected.
CANTHARIDES. In small doses.
NAPHTHALIN.
OPIUM. By enema or suppository, to relieve pain.
TURPENTINE.

Delirium Tremens.

ALCOHOL. Sometimes necessary.
BEEF TEA.
BROMIDES. In large doses.
CAPSICUM.
DIGITALIS. In large doses has had some success.
FOOD, nutritious, more to be depended upon than anything else.
HYOSCIN HYDROBROMATE.

Diabetes Mellitus.

ARSENIC.
CODEIA. Sometimes requires to be pushed to the extent of 18 grs. or more per diem.
GLYCERINE. As remedy, and as food in place of sugar.
SKIM-MILK DIET.

Diarrhœa.

ACONITE. In high fever and cutting abdominal pains.
BISMUTH.
CAMPHOR.

Diarrhœa *(continued).*

CASTOR OIL AND OPIUM. At commencement.
CATECHU.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. In small doses.
KINO.
LEAD ACETATE.
NUX VOMICA. In chronic cases.
OPIUM.
ZINC OXIDE.
ZINC SULPHATE.

Diphtheria.

ALCOHOL.
ARSENIC.
CHLORINE-WATER. Internally and locally.
HYDROCHLORIC ACID. Dilute as gargle, or strong as caustic.
IRON PERCHLORIDE.
LACTIC ACID. As solvent of false membrane.
MERCURY. Calomel or corrosive sublimate internally.
PAPAIN. As solvent of false membrane.
POTASSIUM CHLORATE. Internally and locally.
STRYCHNIA.
SULPHUROUS ACID.

Dropsy. See *Ascites.*

BROOM.
BRYONIA. Purgative and diuretic.
COLCHICUM. In hepatic, cardiac, and scarlatinal dropsy.
DIGITALIS. Especially in cardiac dropsy; infusion is the best form.
ELATERIUM.
IRON.
JUNIPER.
NITROUS ETHER.
POTASSIUM BITARTRATE. With compound jalap powder.

Dysentery.

ACONITE.
BELLADONNA.
CASTOR OIL. In small doses, with opium.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. In small doses in chronic cases.
ENEMATA, of starch and laudanum, and of nitrate of silver.
HAMAMELIS. Much blood in motions.
IPECACUANHA. In 30-gr. doses on empty stomach, with complete rest.
LEAD ACETATE. By mouth, enema, or suppository.
NUX VOMICA.
OPIUM.
TANNIN.

Dysentery (*continued*).

Zinc Oxide.
Zinc Sulphate.

Dysmenorrhœa.

Apiol (Oil of Parsley). In neuralgic form.
Arsenic. When membranous discharge
Belladonna. In neuralgic form.
Cannabis Indica. Very useful.
Croton Chloral. In neuralgic form.
Gelsemium.
Iron.
Nux Vomica.
Opium. 3 to 5 ms. of tincture, alone or with 3 or 4 gr. of chloral.

Dyspepsia.

Acids. Especially nitro-muriatic acid
Alkalies.
Arsenic.
Asafœtida.
Belladonna.
Bismuth.
Capsicum.
Charcoal.
Cholagogues.
Food. Nutritious
Hydrocyanic Acid.
Lactic Acid.
Lime-Water
Magnesium Sulphate.
Nux Vomica.
Pancreatin
Pepsin.
Silver Nitrate.
Taraxacum.

Dysuria.

Alkalies.
Belladonna.
Camphor.
Cannabis Indica.
Cantharides, Tincture.
Ergot
Gelsemium.
Nitrous Ether.
Opium.

Earache.

Almond Oil.
Atropia Solution. Locally.
Glycerine.
Opium.
Carbolized Oil.

Eczema.

Alkalies. Weak solutions of, as constant dressing.
Arsenic.
Benzoin. Locally.
Bismuth. Locally.

Eczema (*continued*).

Lead Salts. Locally.
Lime-Water. Alone or with glycerine or oil, locally.
Zinc Oxide. Ointment.

Emphysema. See *Asthma* and *Bronchitis.*

Endocarditis.

Aconite. At commencement.
Blisters.
Opium.

Endometritis.

Carbolic Acid.
Glycerine.
Hot-Water Injections.
Iodine.
Nitric Acid.

Epididymitis.

Aconite. In small doses frequently repeated.
Mercury and Morphia. Locally as oleate.
Ointment of Mercury and Belladonna.
Pulsatilla. In very small doses along with aconite.

Epilepsy.

Arsenic.
Asafœtida.
Belladonna.
Bromides of Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, and Iron.
Hydrobromic Acid.
Nitrite of Amyl. By inhalation.
Nitro-glycerine.
Quinia.
Strychnia.
Valerian.
Zinc Oxide.

Epistaxis.

Alum. In powder or solution, locally.
Digitalis.
Gallic Acid.
Vinegar.

Epithelioma.

Lactic Acid.

Erysipelas.

Aconite. At commencement.
Iron. Large doses of tincture of chloride frequently.
Quinine
Starch and other dry powders.
Sulphurous Acid.

Fever. See *Intermittent, Typhoid,* etc.

Acids. To allay thirst.
Alcohol. Small doses frequently.

Fever (*continued*).

ANTIPYRINE.
ARSENIC. In malarious fevers.
BELLADONNA. In eruptive fevers.
CAMPHOR. In adynamic fevers.
DIGITALIS.
SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID.
MERCURY. Small doses at commencement of typhoid or scarlet fever.
SALICIN, SALICYLATE OF SODA, SALICYLIC ACID, } In rheumatic fevers or in hyperpyrexia.
TURPENTINE. As stimulant.

Fistula.

PEPPER. The confection, as laxative.

Flatulence.

ALKALIES. Before meals.
ASAFŒTIDA.
CARMINATIVES.
CHARCOAL.
CREASOTE.
NUX VOMICA.

Gangrene.

BALSAM OF PERU.
BROMINE.
CHARCOAL. As poultice or dry.
NITRIC ACID.

Gastralgia.

ATROPIA.
BISMUTH.
CHLOROFORM. Two or three drops on sugar.
MORPHIA. Subcutaneously or internally, combined with chloroform.

Gastric Ulcer.

ARSENIC.
BISMUTH.
GALLIC ACID.
LEAD ACETATE. To check hemorrhage.
MILK.
MORPHIA.
PEPSIN.
SILVER NITRATE.
SILVER OXIDE.

Gastritis.

ARSENIC.
BISMUTH.
NUX VOMICA.
OPIUM.
SILVER NITRATE.
SILVER OXIDE.

Gleet.

CANTHARIDES.
IRON.

Gleet (*continued*).

SANDAL-WOOD OIL. Locally and internally.
TANNIN, GLYCERINE OF. Locally.
TURPENTINE.

Goitre.

IODINE. Internally and locally ointment or tincture, and by injection.
MERCURIC BINIODIDE. As ointment.

Gonorrhœa.

ALKALINE salts or waters.
ALUM. As an injection.
CANTHARIDES.
CUBEBS. Alone or mixed with copaiba.
SILVER NITRATE. As injection.
ZINC SALTS. As injection.

Gout.

ACONITE.
ALKALIES.
ARSENIC.
BELLADONNA.
COLCHICUM.
LITHIUM.
VERATRIA. As ointment.

Hay Fever.

ACONITE.
ARSENIC.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. Internally and locally.

Hæmoglobinuria.

ARSENIC.

Headache.

ACONITE. When circulation excited.
AMMONIA. Aromatic spirits ½–2 dr. doses.
BELLADONNA. In frontal headache, especially at menstrual period, or from fatigue.
BICARBONATE OF SODA. With bitters before meals in frontal headache.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
BRYONIA. In bilious headache.
CAMPHOR. Internally and externally.
CANNABIS INDICA. In neuralgic headache.
CHLOROFORM, SPIRITS OF. In nervous headache.
DIGITALIN. $\frac{1}{50}$ of a grain twice a day for congestive hemicrania.
GUARANA.
HEAT. As hot-water bag or poultice to nape of neck.

Headache (*continued*).

IODIDE OF POTASSIUM. In rheumatic headache, with tenderness of scalp.
MAGNESIA SULPHATE. For frontal headache, with constipation.
MENTHOL. Locally.
MERCURY. In bilious headache.
NUX VOMICA. In nervous or bilious headache.
SPECTACLES. Where the headache depends on astigmatism.
TEA.
VALERIAN. In nervous and hysterical cases.

Heart, Dilated.

ADONIDINE.
DIGITALIS.
MORPHIA.

Heart, Fatty.

ARSENIC.
BELLADONNA.
IRON.
STRYCHNIA.

Heart, Hypertrophied.

ACONITE. To be used with care when valvular disease is present.
CAMPHOR. In palpitation and dyspnœa.
DIGITALIS. In small doses.
VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Heart, Palpitation of.

ADONIDINE.
BELLADONNA. Internally, useful in cardiac strain.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM. In fluttering heart.
CAMPHOR.
DIGITALIS.
HYOSCYAMUS. In nervous palpitation.
VALERIAN. In nervous cases with dyspnœa.

Hematemesis.

ALUM.
GALLIC ACID.
ICE.
LEAD ACETATE.
SULPHURIC ACID.
TANNIC ACID.
TURPENTINE.

Hematuria.

ALKALINE DIURETICS.
ALUM.
BITARTRATE OF POTASH.
DIGITALIS.
GALLIC ACID.
LEAD ACETATE.

Hematuria (*continued*).

TANNIC ACID.
TURPENTINE.

Hemoptysis.

ALUM.
DIGITALIS.
ERGOT.
GALLIC ACID. Very useful.
LEAD ACETATE.
TURPENTINE.

Hemorrhage, Intestinal.

GALLIC ACID.
LEAD ACETATE.
TANNIC ACID.
TURPENTINE.

Hemorrhage, Post-partum.

ALCOHOL.
DIGITALIS.
ERGOT.
HOT WATER. Injection into uterus.
ICE. To abdomen, uterus, or rectum.
IRON PERCHLORIDE, DILUTED. 1 : 4 injected into uterus.
PRESSURE OVER UTERUS.

Hemorrhoids.

ALKALINE mineral waters useful
CARBOLIC ACID. Injection into piles.
ERGOT.
GALLS, OINTMENT. With opium.
IODOFORM. In ointment or suppository.
NUX VOMICA. Very useful.
SENNA. Confection or compound liquorice powder.
SULPHUR.

Hepatitis.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.
BRYONIA.
NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Herpes Zoster.

ACONITE AND OPIUM. Locally.
MORPHIA.
OIL OF PEPPERMINT. Locally

Hiccough.

AMYL NITRITE.
BELLADONNA.
CAMPHOR.
CANNABIS INDICA.
CHLORAL.
CHLOROFORM.
ETHER
LAUREL-WATER.
MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
NUX VOMICA.

Hydrocephalus, Acute.

BLISTERS. To nape of neck.

Hydrocephalus, Acute (*cont'd*).

Bromide of Potassium.
Iodide of Potassium.
Leeches.
Mercuric Chloride. Small doses.

Hydrocephalus, Chronic.

Blisters.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Iodide of Iron.
Iodide of Potassium.
Mercury.

Hydrophobia.

Cannabis Indica.
Chloroform, and hypodermic of morphia ¼ grain.

Hydrothorax.

Blisters.
Broom.
Digitalis.
Elaterium.
Jaborandi.
Sodium Chloride.

Hypochondriasis.

Alcohol.
Asafœtida.
Bromide of Potassium.
Hyoscyamus.
Musk.

Hysteria.

Aloes. In constipation.
Ammonia, Aromatic Spirits of
Asafœtida.
Bromide of Camphor.
Bromide of Potassium.
Camphor.
Ignatia.
Iron.
Spiritus Etheris Nitrosi.
Valerian.
Zinc Valerianate.

Ichthyosis.

Baths.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Elm Bark Decoction.
Glycerine.

Impetigo.

Arsenic.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Gutta-percha. Locally, in solution.
Hydrocyanic Acid. To relieve itching.
Laurel Water. To relieve itching.
Quinia
Sulphur. Internally.
Zinc Ointment.

Impotence.

Arseniate of Iron.
Cantharides.

Impotence (*continued*).

Nux Vomica.
Phosphorus.
Zinc Phosphate.

Influenza.

Opium. With ipecacuanha
Potassium Nitrate. Freely diluted, as lemonade.
Quinine. In later stages
Spiritus Etheris Nitrosi.

Insomnia.

Aconite. 1 m. every quarter of an hour, when skin dry and harsh.
Alcohol
Camphor.
Cannabis Indica. Alone, or with hyoscyamus
Chloral.
Croton Chloral. If heart weak.
Digitalis. When deficient tone of vaso-motor system
Food at bed-time.
Gelsemium. In simple wakefulness.
Hyoscin Hydrobromate.
Hyoscyamus. Alone, or with cannabis indica.
Paraldehyde
Potassium Bromide. In full doses.
Urethan.
Warmth. Internally and externally.
Wet Compress.

Intermittent Fever.

Arsenic.
Atropia. Subcutaneously, to arrest or cut short cold stage
Camphor.
Capsicum. With quinine.
Chloroform. To prevent or cut short cold stage
Gelsemium. Pushed until it produces dilated pupils or double vision
Iodine, Tincture. To prevent recurrence of ague
Opium. In full doses, to prevent chill.
Pepper. With quinine.
Quinine.
Quinine Bromohydrate. Like quinine, and less liable to produce cinchonism.
Sodium Chloride. Tablespoonful in glass of hot water at a draught on empty stomach.

Intertrigo.

Bismuth. Locally.
Fuller's Earth.
Lead Lotion.
Lime-Water.

Iritis.

ATROPIA. Locally.
BELLADONNA. Internally and locally.
DUBOISIA. Substitute for atropia.
MERCURY. Most serviceable.

Jaundice.

ALKALINE mineral waters in catarrh of duodenum or bile-ducts.
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. In scruple doses.
CALOMEL. Often very useful.
ENEMATA, Large.
EUONYMIN.
IRIDIN.
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.
NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.
PODOPHYLLUM
QUININE. In malarious cases.

Lactation, Defective.

CASTOR-OIL LEAVES. Poultice or infusion, to breast
GOSSYPIUM. Decoction of seeds two or three times every hour.
JABORANDI.

Lactation, Excessive.

BANDAGE.
BELLADONNA. Internally and locally.
CAMPHOR AND GLYCERINE. Locally.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Laryngismus Stridulus.

ACONITE.
BELLADONNA.
BROMIDES.
CHLORAL.
CHLOROFORM. By inhalation.
COLD SPONGING.
EMETICS.
MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
QUININE.

Laryngitis, Acute.

ACONITE.
COCAINE.
MORPHIA.
QUININE.
SCARIFICATION OF LARYNX.
SULPHUROUS ACID. As inhalation or spray.
ZINC SULPHATE. As emetic.

Laryngitis, Chronic.

ALUM. As gargle.
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. As spray.
BISMUTH. Locally.
CARBOLIC ACID. As spray.
FERRIC CHLORIDE. Locally.
SILVER NITRATE. Solution locally.
TANNIN. As gargle or spray.

Leucorrhœa.

ALUM. By injection.
BALSAM OF PERU. Internally
BELLADONNA. Locally.
BORAX. By injection.
GLYCERINE.
IODOFORM. Locally.
IRON. Internally
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. Locally.
TANNIN. By injection or suppository.

Locomotor Ataxia.

CANNABIS INDICA.
ELECTRICITY.
ERGOT.
PHOSPHORUS.
POTASSIUM IODIDE.
STRYCHNIA.

Lumbago.

ACONITE. Internally and locally.
CHLOROFORM, liniment.
HOT DOUCHE. Or poultice.
ICE.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
MORPHIA.
QUININE.

Lupus.

ARSENIC.
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
IODIDE OF SULPHUR.
IODOFORM.
LACTIC ACID.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
SODIUM ETHYLATE.
ZINC CHLORIDE.

Mania.

CANNABIS INDICA.
CHLORAL. As narcotic and carminative.
DIGITALIS.
HYOSCYAMUS.
HYOSCIN HYDROBROMATE.
IRON.
OPIUM.
PARALDEHYDE.
PHYSOSTIGMA.
URETHAN.
WET PACK.

Mastitis.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. Locally.
BELLADONNA. Locally.
MERCURY AND MORPHIA OLEATE. Locally.
SUPPORT, by bandaging or strapping.

Measles.

ACONITE.

Measles (*continued*).

DIGITALIS.
POTASSIUM BROMIDE. For sleeplessness.
QUININE.

Melancholia.

ARSENIC.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
CANNABIS INDICA.
CHLORAL.
HYOSCIN HYDROBROMATE.
IRON.
OPIUM.
URETHAN.
VALERIAN.

Meningitis, Cerebral.

ACONITE.
BELLADONNA.
BLISTERS. To nape of neck.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
COLD, to head.
HYOSCYAMUS.
MERCURY.
OPIUM. In small doses, alone or with tartar emetic.
POTASSIUM IODIDE.
PURGATIVES.
VENESECTION.

Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal.

ACONITE.
BELLADONNA.
CAUTERY, to back.
COLD, to spine.
DIGITALIS.
ERGOT.
OPIUM.
QUININE.
VENESECTION.

Menorrhagia.

ARSENIC.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
CANNABIS INDICA.
DIGITALIS.
ERGOT.
GALLIC ACID.
HOT-WATER BAG to dorsal and lumbar vertebræ.
IRON.
QUININE.
SULPHURIC ACID.

Metritis, Acute.

ACONITE.
HOT WATER. Vaginal injection.
OPIUM. By suppository or enema.
POULTICES.
TURPENTINE STUPES.

Myalgia.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
ARNICA. Internally and locally

Myalgia (*continued*).

BELLADONNA LINIMENT. Locally and internally.
CHLOROFORM LINIMENT.
FRICTION.
GELSEMIUM. Large doses.
OPIUM.
PACKING
POTASSIUM IODIDE.
SALICYLATE OF SODA.

Myelitis.

BELLADONNA.
ERGOT
PHOSPHORUS.
SILVER NITRATE.

Nævus.

CHROMIC ACID.
ELECTROLYSIS.
GALVANO-CAUTERY.
LIGATION.
NITRIC ACID.

Nausea.

BISMUTH.
CLOVES
HYDROCYANIC ACID.
ICE.
IPECACUANHA. In sickness of pregnancy and chronic alcoholism: 1 ♏ of wine, repeated frequently.
MORPHIA.
PEPPERMINT.
SPIRIT AMMON. AROMATIC.

Nephritis, Acute.

ACONITE. At commencement.
BELLADONNA
CANNABIS INDICA. As diuretic, especially in hæmaturia
CANTHARIDES. 1 ♏ of tincture every three hours to stop hæmaturia after acute symptoms have subsided
DIGITALIS. As diuretic.
EUCALYPTUS.
GALLIC ACID.
JABORANDI.
JUNIPER.
POULTICES. Over loins
TURPENTINE. ½–1 ♏ doses, every two to four hours.

Nervousness.

ACONITE. 1 ♏ of tincture at bedtime for restlessness
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
CAFFEINE
CAMPHOR.
CHLORAL
IGNATIA.
STRYCHNINE

Neuralgia.

Aconitia.
Ammonium Valerianate.
Amyl Nitriti.
Atropine. In liniment or hypodermically
Belladonna.
Blisters.
Bromide of Potassium.
Caffeine.
Cannabis Indica.
Chloral and Camphor.
Chloroform. Locally, and by inhalation, when pain very severe.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Croton Chloral.
Digitalis.
Electricity.
Ergot
Gelsemium.
Iodides
Iron.
Morphia. Hypodermically.
Mustard Poultice.
Nitro-Glycerine.
Nux Vomica
Oil of Cloves.
Peppermint.
Pulsatilla.
Quinine.
Salicylic Acid.
Thermo-Cautery.
Valerian
Vibration.
Water. Hot or cold, locally.

Nightmare.

Bromide of Potassium.
Camphor-Water.

Nipples, Sore.

Balsam of Peru.
Benzoin.
Borax.
Collodion.
Lead Salts.
Tannin.

Nodes.

Mercury.
Potassium Iodide.

Nymphomania.

Bromide of Potassium.
Camphor.
Lupuline.

Obesity.

Alkaline Waters.
Ammonium Bromide.
Banting's System—living on meat and green vegetables, and avoiding starch, sugars, and fats.

Onychia.

Iodoform.
Potassium Permanganate.
Strapping.

Ophthalmia. See *Conjunctivitis.*

Orchitis.

Mercury and Belladonna. Ointment.
Strapping.

Otitis.

Boracic Acid. Locally.
Dry Cleansing.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Silver Nitrate. Solution.
Zinc Sulphate.

Ozæna.

Alkaline Washes.
Iodine. As inhalation; washing out nose with solution of common salt, to which a few drops of the tincture of iodine have been added
Iodoform.
Potassium Permanganate. Solution.
Tannin, Glycerine of.

Parotitis.

Aconite.
Jaborandi.
Mercury ⅛ gr. of gray powder three or four times a day.
Poultice.

Pediculi.

Mercury. As ointment or wash.

Pemphigus.

Arsenic.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Iodide of Potassium.
Mercury.
Phosphorus.

Pericarditis.

Aconite.
Blisters. Near heart.
Bryonia.
Digitalis. Heart rapid and feeble, with cyanosis and dropsy.
Opium. In grain doses every three to six hours.
Quinine.
Veratrum Viride.

Periostitis.

Iodide of Potassium, or Ammonium.
Iodine. Locally.
Poultices.

Peritonitis.

Aconite. At commencement.
Bryonia. When exudation
Leeches
Mercury.
Opium. Freely used
Poultices.
Turpentine.

Perspiration.

Aromatic Sulphuric Acid.
Atropia
Belladonna. In liniment, for local sweats
Jaborandi.
Opium
Quinine
Sponging, very hot.
Strychnine.
Vinegar.

Pertussis.

Aconite.
Alum.
Belladonna.
Bromide of Potassium.
Chloral.
Chloroform By inhalation.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Croton Chloral.
Ergot.
Ipecacuanha.
Monobromide of Camphor.
Nitrite of Amyl.
Opium
Valerian.

Pharyngitis.

Aconite.
Alum. Gargle.
Capsicum. Gargle.
Cocaine.
Ferric Chloride. Locally and internally
Glycerine Locally.
Potassium Chlorate. Locally.
Quinine
Silver Nitrate. Locally
Strychnine.
Tannin. As powder, or glycerine, locally.
Zinc Sulphate. Gargle.

Phlebitis.

Hamamelis.
Hot Fomentations.
Opium.
Rest, absolute.

Phlegmasia Alba.

Ammonium Carbonate. In full doses, when much prostration.
Belladonna Extract. With mercurial ointment locally.

Phlegmasia Alba *(continued).*

Hamamelis.
Opium. Internally and locally.

Phthisis.

Alcohol. With food or cod-liver oil
Antipyrine. To reduce temperature
Arsenic. To remove commencing consolidation, and when tongue is red and irritable
Atropia. To check perspiration.
Benzoin. As inhalation to lessen cough and expectoration
Chloral.
Chloroform, to check cough.
Cocaine. Solution 4–20 per cent. to throat and mouth to relieve irritation.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Digitalis
Glycerine. In place of cod-liver oil.
Hypophosphites.
Iodine Liniment.
Iron
Mercuric Chloride. In minute doses for diarrhœa.
Morphia, with Starch or Bismuth. To larynx.
Opium.
Oxygen
Phosphate of Lime.
Pilocarpine. To check sweats.
Quinine.
Salicylic Acid. For foul breath and offensive expectoration.

Pleurisy. See *Hydrothorax.*

Aconite.
Belladonna Plaster.
Blisters.
Bryonia. After aconite.
Digitalis.
Iodide of Potassium. To aid absorption.
Local Wet Pack.

Pleurodynia.

Belladonna. Plaster or liniment.
Chloral. With camphor locally.
Ether. Locally, in spray.
Iron
Mustard-Leaves.
Opium.
Poultices.
Quinine.
Strapping.

Pneumonia.

Aconite. At commencement.
Ammonium Carbonate. As stimulant toward end.

Pneumonia (*continued*).

BELLADONNA. At commencement.
BRYONIA. When pleurisy present.
DIGITALIS
OPIUM.
POULTICES.
QUININE.
SALICYLATE OF SODA. As antipyretic.
TURPENTINE. As stimulant.

Polypus.

ALUM.
TANNIN. By insufflation.

Prolapsus Ani.

ALUM. Locally.
ICE.
CAUTERIZATION.
STRYCHNIA.
TANNIN. Locally.

Prolapsus Uteri.

ALUM. By vaginal douche.
GALLS Decoction by injection.
TANNIN.

Prostate, Enlarged.

ALKALIES. For irritation of bladder, with acid urine.
AMMONIUM BENZOATE. For cystitis with alkaline urine.
CONIUM.
ERGOT
IODOFORM By suppository.

Prurigo and Pruritus.

ARSENIC. Internally.
BALSAM OF PERU.
BORACIC ACID.
CALOMEL. Ointment.
CHLORAL AND CAMPHOR.
COD-LIVER OIL. By inunction.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. Wash.
GLYCERINE.
GLYCEROLE OF TAR.
HYDROCYANIC ACID. Locally.
IODOFORM. Ointment.
OPIUM.
OIL OF CADE.
TAR OINTMENT.

Psoriasis.

ALKALINE BATH.
ARSENIC.
CALOMEL. Ointment.
CHRYSOPHANIC ACID.
COD-LIVER OIL.
GLYCERINE.
INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION.
LEAD IODIDE. Locally.
PHOSPHORUS. Substitute for arsenic.
POTASSIUM IODIDE.

Psoriasis (*continued*).

SULPHUR. Internally.
TAR. Ointment.
ULMUS.
VASELINE.

Ptyalism.

ACIDS. Small doses, and in gargles.
BELLADONNA
CHLORATE OF POTASH. Gargle
TANNIN.

Puerperal Convulsions.

BELLADONNA.
BLEEDING.
CHLORAL. In full doses.
CHLOROFORM. By inhalation.
MORPHIA. Hypodermically.
VERATRUM VIRIDE. Pushed to nausea.

Puerperal Fever.

ACONITE. At commencement.
OPIUM. For wakefulness and delirium, very useful
QUININE. In large doses
TURPENTINE
VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Puerperal Mania.

ANÆSTHETICS.
BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.
CHLORAL.
HYOSCYAMUS.
OPIUM
QUININE

Puerperal Peritonitis.

ACONITE.
LAXATIVES.
OPIUM.
QUININE.
TURPENTINE.

Purpura Hæmorrhagica.

ERGOT.
GALLIC ACID.
IRON.
NUX VOMICA.
QUININE.
TURPENTINE.

Pyæmia.

IRON.
OPIUM.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.
QUININE.
TURPENTINE.

Pyrosis.

ACIDS, MINERAL.
ALKALIES.
BISMUTH

Pyrosis (*continued*).

Camphor.
Carbolic Acid.
Creasote.
Gallic Acid.
Glycerine.
Nux Vomica.

Rheumatism, Acute.

Aconite.
Alkalies.
Ammonium Bromide.
Antipyrin.
Blisters
Cold Baths.
Digitalis.
Iron.
Lime-Juice.
Opium.
Quinine.
Salicylate of Soda. Relieves pain most quickly.

Rheumatism, Chronic.

Belladonna.
Bromide of Lithium.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Guaiac.
Iodide of Potassium.
Mercury and Morphia. Oleate locally.
Quinine.
Sulphur. Locally and as sulphides, or sulphur waters internally.
Turkish Baths.

Rickets.

Calcium Phosphate.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Cold Sponging.
Iodide of Iron.
Quinine.

Scabies.

Baking of clothes to destroy ova.
Balsam of Peru. Locally, agreeable and effective
Mercury. White precipitate ointment.
Petroleum.
Sulphur. Ointment.

Scarlet Fever. (Treatment chiefly symptomatic.)

Aconite.
Belladonna.
Chlorine-Water. As gargle.
Cold Compress to throat.
Digitalis.
Fat, inunction over the whole body.
Packing. Useful and comforting.
Salicylate of Soda. As antipyretic.
Sponging.

Sciatica.

Acupuncture.
Atropia.
Belladonna
Blisters
Cautery. Slight application.
Chloroform. Liniment.
Electricity
Ether. Spray.
Morphia.
Poultices
Turpentine. In ½-oz. doses for 3 or 4 nights

Scrofula.

Calcium Phosphate.
Cod-Liver Oil
Iodide of Iron.

Scurvy.

Acids.
Alum. With myrrh, for ulcerated gums
Citric Acid
Lime-Juice.
Quinia. With mineral acids
Vinegar.

Sea-Sickness.

Bromide of Potassium
Bromide of Sodium
Cannabis Indica.
Champagne.
Chloral
Chloroform. 2-5 ms. on sugar
Cocaine
Nitro-glycerine.
Nux Vomica.

Seborrhœa.

Borax, with Glycerine.

Spermatorrhœa.

Arsenic.
Belladonna.
Bromides.
Camphor.
Cantharides.
Electricity.
Nux Vomica.
Phosphorus.
Turpentine.

Spinal Congestion.

Aconite.
Ergot.
Nux Vomica.

Spinal Irritation.

Aconite Ointment.
Arsenic.
Belladonna.

Spinal Irritation (*continued*).

Blisters
Conium
Counter-irritation.
Digitalis.
Ergot.
Nux Vomica.
Opium.
Phosphorus.

Sprains.

Ammonium Chloride.
Arnica.
Bandaging.
Lomentations.
Massage.

Stomatitis.

Acids, Mineral.
Alum.
Borax.
Chlorate of Potassium.
Glycerine of Tannin.
Nitric Acid.

Sweating. See *Perspiration.*

Sycosis.

Corrosive Sublimate, solution 2–3 grs. to ℥ of water.
Epilation.
Sulphurous Acid.

Synovitis.

Aconite.
Arnica.
Bandage, or Strapping.
Blisters
Cod-Liver Oil.
Iodine. Injection.
Massage.

Syphilis.

Arsenic.
Bitter Tonics.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Iodides.
Iodoform
Iron.
Mercury.
Potassic Iodide.

Tabes Mesenterica.

Chloride of Lime.
Cod-Liver Oil
Fatty Inunction.
Phosphoric Acid.
Sarsaparilla.

Tetanus.

Bromides.
Chloral.
Gelsemium.
Neurotomy.
Opium.
Physostigma.

Tetanus (*continued*).

Urethan.
Warm Baths.

Tic Douloureux.

Aconitin
Ammonii Chloridum.
Arsenic.
Cannabis Indica.
Morphia.
Physostigma.
Veratria.

Tinea Circinata.

Cod-Liver Oil.
Iodine, Tincture. Locally.
Mercury. Locally.
Sulphurous Acid. Locally.

Tinea Favosa.

Arsenic
Epilation.
Hyposulphites
Mercury. Locally.
Sulphurous Acid.

Tinea Tonsurans.

Chrysophanic Acid.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Epilation
Mercury Oleate.
Parasiticide Lotions.

Tonsillitis.

Aconite
Alum.
Belladonna.
Bicarbonate of Soda. Dry, locally.
Cocaine.
Guaiac.
Ice and Wet Pack.
Mercury.
Opium
Potassic Iodide.
Tannic Acid.

Tonsils. Enlarged.

Ammonium Iodide
Iron, tincture of chloride.
Massage.
Silver Nitrate.
Tannin.

Tonsils. Ulcerated.

Bicarbonate of Soda. Dry locally.
Iron, tincture.
Mercuric Iodide.
Potassium Chlorate.
Sulphurous Acid.

Toothache.

Bicarbonate of Soda.
Carbolic Acid.
Cloves, Oil.
Creasote.

Torticollis.

Arsenic
Electricity.
Massage.
Mercury
Nux Vomica.

Trismus.

Anæsthetics.
Belladonna.
Chloral
Opium.
Physostigma.

Tympanites.

Acids and Alkalies.
Asafœtida
Carbolic Acid
Hyoscyamus
Nux Vomica
Turpentine.
Vegetable Charcoal.

Typhlitis.

Belladonna.
Ice-Bag.
Leeches.
Mercury.
Opium

Typhoid Fever.

Alcohol
Antipyretics.
Antipyrin.
Asafœtida.
Baths.
Calomel.
Camphor.
Carbonate of Ammonia.
Cold Compress.
Digitalis
Hydrochloric Acid.
Hyoscyamus.
Muriatic Acid.
Opium
Pepsin
Quinine.
Turpentine.

Typhus Fever.

Alcohol.
Camphor
Digitalis
Hyoscyamus.
Mineral Acids.
Opium
Quinine.
Strychnia.

Varicose Veins.

Hamamelis.

Vomiting. See *Nausea.*

Ammonium Salts and Aromatic Spirits
Arsenic.
Belladonna.
Bismuth
Blisters.
Bromides.
Calomel
Carbolic Acid.
Cerium Oxalate.
Chloroform.
Cinnamon
Cloves.
Creasote.
Counter-irritation.
Hydrocyanic Acid.
Ice.
Ipecacuanha.
Koumiss
Morphia.
Nutrient Enemata.
Nux Vomica.
Opium
Pepsin.
Strychnia.
Zinc.

Warts.

Acids, Mineral
Alkalies, Caustic.
Chromic Acid.
Silver Nitrate.

Worms.

Alum. Injection for thread-worms.
Castor Oil
Eucalyptol. Injection for thread-worms
Filix Mas. For tape-worms
Ignatia
Iron. Injection for thread-worms and as a tonic.
Kamala. For tape-worms.
Kousso. For tape-worms.
Lime-Water. Injection for thread-worms.
Pepo.
Quinia
Quassia. Injection for thread-worms.
Santonine. For round-worms
Sodium Chloride. Injection for thread-worms.
Turpentine. For tape-worms.

Yellow Fever.

Calomel
Camphor.
Chlorodyne.
Ipecacuanha
Lead Acetate.
Nux Vomica.
Quinine.
Stimulants.
Turpentine.

LIGATION OF ARTERIES.

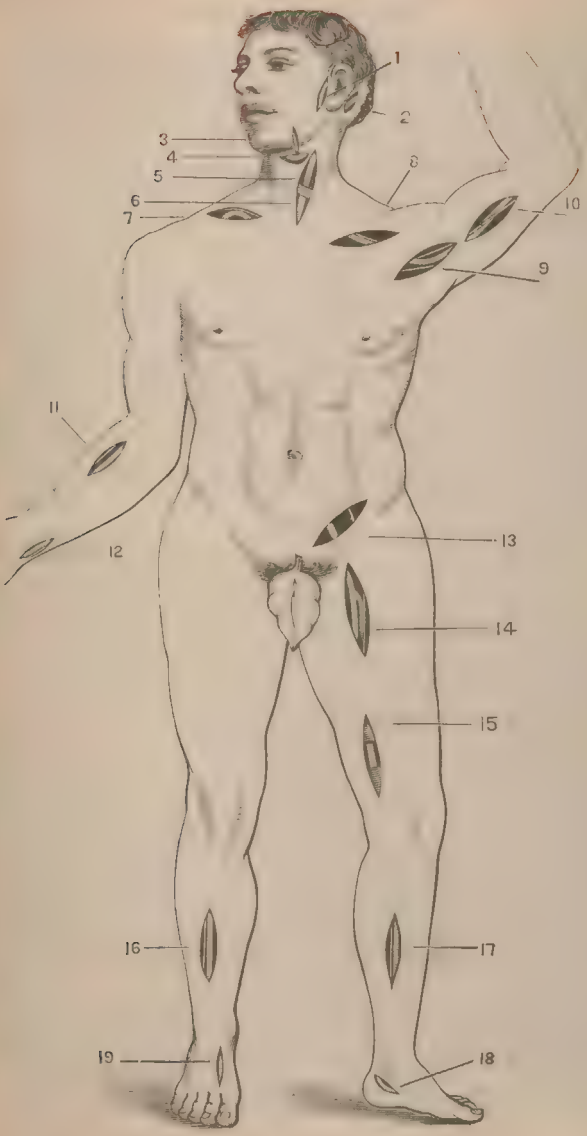
THE accompanying plate indicates the positions in which the operation of ligating an artery in its continuity is most commonly performed. There is no point at which ligatures are applied which is not represented, with the exception of a few which are very rarely chosen. With the explanations which follow, this diagram will serve as a guide to the practitioner who may be called upon in an emergency to perform an operation in regard to which he has grown somewhat rusty from want of practice.

1. Ligation of the Temporal Artery.—The temporal artery is the continuation of the external carotid from the level of the lobe of the ear to the level of the eyebrow, where it divides into its terminal branches. The point at which it is ligated is a little in front of the anterior curve of the concha. A vertical incision, about an inch in length, is made in front of the concha. The artery is easy to find, as it is very superficial at this part of its course. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side, and the temporal branch of the auriculo-temporal nerve lies in front of it.

2. Ligation of the Occipital Artery.—The occipital artery comes off from the posterior part of the external carotid at about the level of the angle of the lower jaw. It curves backward under and to the inner side of the mastoid process, at the back of which it comes out through the attachment of the trapezius muscle, and winds in a tortuous course upward over the occipital bone. The point at which it is ligated is about an inch behind the ear. An incision an inch and a half long, parallel to the posterior edge of the mastoid process, will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side of it. (There are but few occasions when it is necessary to ligate this artery, as its position makes it very easy to stop the flow of blood through it by pressure with a suitable compress and bandage.)

3. Ligation of the Facial Artery.—The facial artery comes off from the external carotid just below the level of the angle of the lower jaw, and passes forward below this bone to a point just in front of the insertion of the masseter muscle. Here it sends a branch forward, the submental, while the main trunk curves upover the lower jaw and passes in a tortuous course toward the angle of the mouth. The point at which it is ligated is that at which it ascends in front of the masseter muscle. An incision an inch in length will expose it. Its accompanying vein lies to the outer side.

4. Ligation of the Lingual Artery.—The lingual artery comes off from the external carotid at the level of the great cornu of the hyoid bone; it passes forward under the posterior belly of the digastric muscle, and the stylo-glossus and hyo-glossus muscles, to the root of the tongue, and thence to its further distribution. It is in some respects the most difficult artery to ligate in the whole body. The point at which it is ligated is the second part of its course, under the hyo-glossus muscle. An incision is made about half an inch above, and parallel to, the great horn of the hyoid bone, and extending from just in front of the anterior edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle to near the middle line of the neck, half an inch below the base of the jaw. The skin and subcutaneous fat having been divided, the capsule of the submaxillary gland will be met. This capsule must be divided, and the gland carefully drawn upover the jaw. In doing this great care must be taken not to injure the facial artery and vein, which pass through the gland. The posterior part of the capsule of the gland must next be divided. This will expose the shining aponeurosis which constitutes the pulley of the digastric muscle and attaches it to the great horn of the hyoid bone, near the insertion of the stylo-hyoid muscle. Behind these passes the hypoglossal nerve. This must be delicately detached from the sheath of the hyo-glossus muscle, which lies below it, and pushed up out of the way. As the next step, fix the pulley of the digastric with a tenaculum and gently insinuate a director behind the posterior edge of the hyo-glossus muscle, and push it forward between this and the middle constrictor of the pharynx, which lies under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neath it, in a line parallel to, and just above, the greater horn of the hyoid bone. The hyoglossus muscle is then to be divided on the director, and the lingual artery is exposed. In placing the ligature the needle should be passed from above downward, so as not to injure the hypoglossal nerve. The important guides in this ligation are the hyoid bone, the pulley of the digastric muscle, and the hypoglossal nerve.

5 and 6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery.—For ligation, the common carotid artery is divided into two portions by the narrow omo-hyoid muscle, which crosses it near its middle. (Shown in the cut.) The upper portion is comparatively superficial, and occupies what on this account is called the triangle of election. The lower portion lies deeper, and occupies what for this reason is called the triangle of necessity. (The cut represents the incisions for both these ligations united.)

5. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Election.—The patient should be recumbent, with the head extended and turned toward the opposite side. An incision should be made along the anterior edge of the sterno cleido-mastoid muscle, from about an inch below the angle of the lower jaw to a little below the cricoid cartilage. The superficial fascia, the platysma-myoides muscle, and the deep fascia are then to be divided on a director. The sterno-mastoid muscle must then be held back, and the deep layer of the deep fascia picked up and carefully divided on a director. This will expose the sheath of the blood vessels, and perhaps the *descendens noni* nerve. Avoiding the latter, the sheath of the vessels is to be picked up with forceps and nicked with a scalpel. A director is then to be introduced, and the sheath slit up upon it. The artery is now to be separated from the internal jugular vein, which lies to the outer side, and from the pneumogastric nerve, which lies back of and between the artery and vein. The ligature should be passed from without inward.

6. Ligation of the Common Carotid Artery in the Triangle of Necessity.—The position of the patient should be the same as for the operation just described. The incision should be made along the inner edge of the sterno mastoid muscle, and from the middle of the neck to the top of the sternum. The skin, superficial fascia, and platysma myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, avoiding injury to the anterior jugular vein. When the sides of the wound are drawn asunder, another layer of the deep fascia will be exposed, which must be lifted with forceps, nicked, and then carefully divided on a director. Under this lies the sheath of the blood-vessels, and upon it the *descendens noni* nerve. The subsequent steps of the operation are the same as those described for ligation in the triangle of election.

7. Ligation of the Subclavian Artery.—The point of election for ligation of this artery is the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle. An incision is made parallel to and just above the clavicle, from the outer half of the clavicular insertion of the sterno cleido mastoid muscle to the anterior edge of the trapezius muscle, taking care not to go deep enough to cut the external jugular vein. The skin, superficial fascia, and the platysma-myoides muscle are to be divided. Then the external jugular vein is to be drawn aside. If this be impossible, it must be divided between two ligatures. The loose connective tissue must now be carefully broken up with a director and a search made for the artery. It must be remembered that it lies to the outer side of the scalenus anticus muscle and to the inner side of the cords of the brachial plexus. When found, it is to be very cautiously separated from its attachments to the pleura, and the ligature passed from below upward. The greatest care is necessary to avoid injuring the vein or the pleura, or including a nerve in the ligature.

8 and 9. Ligation of the Axillary Artery.—This artery is ligated in its first portion just after passing over the first rib, and in its third portion in the axilla.

8. *Ligation of the First Portion of the Axillary Artery.*—The arm is drawn away from the side, and an incision about three inches in length is made in the line which marks the division between the upper and lower parts of the pectoralis major muscle. The superficial and deep

fascia must be divided on a director. The muscular interspace is then to be sought for, and the two parts of the muscle separated, working up toward the clavicle, and not directly backward. As this is done, the arm should be brought back to the side, so as to relax the parts. The costo-coracoid membrane is next to be found and opened on a director. The artery lies beneath it. It is to be carefully isolated from the axillary vein, which lies on its inner, or lower, side, and the axillary nerves, which lie to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward, or from below upward.

9. *Ligation of the Axillary Artery in the Axilla.*—This is the most accessible part of the artery. It is reached by drawing the arm away from the body, and making an incision about three inches long over the course of the vessel, at the junction of the anterior and middle thirds of the axilla. The deep fascia must be divided on a director, and the artery will be found beneath it, with the axillary vein on the ulnar side (toward the back of the arm), and the median nerve on the radial side (toward the front of the arm). The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, so as not to injure the vein.

10. Ligation of the Brachial Artery, in the middle of the arm.—An incision about two inches in length is to be made along the inner edge of the swell of the biceps muscle, at the middle of the arm. After dividing the skin and superficial fascia, and any fat that may be met with, the fibrous membrane which encloses the biceps muscle will be encountered. This is to be divided on a director, and the loose connective tissue along the edge of the muscle broken up, when the artery will be exposed. Care must be taken not to divide the median nerve, which crosses the brachial artery near its middle, passing from the radial toward the ulnar side, and not to include it in the ligature. The venæ comites lie one on each side of the artery.

11. Ligation of the Radial Artery, in the upper third.—An incision is to be made in a line drawn from the middle of the bend of the elbow to the point at which the pulse can be felt at the wrist. The median vein is to be avoided in incising the superficial fascia. When the deep fascia has been exposed, a yellow line, marking the division between the supinator longus, on the radial side, and the pronator radii teres, on the ulnar side, is to be looked for. The fascia is to be opened along this line, and the artery will be found below it. The radial nerve lies to the radial side of the artery, but so far away as to be in little danger of being injured.

12. Ligation of the Ulnar Artery, in the lower third.—An incision is to be made in the depression between the flexor sublimis digitorum and the flexor carpi ulnaris just above the carpus. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and then the deep fascia is to be picked up with the forceps and divided on a director. The artery will be found lying on the pronator quadratus, alongside the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris, with the ulnar nerve on its ulnar side. The ligature should be passed from the ulnar toward the radial side, avoiding the nerve.

13. Ligation of the External Iliac Artery.—An incision is to be made nearly parallel to Poupart's ligament, and about an inch above it, extending from about an inch above the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to a point near the external abdominal ring. This incision should curve gently upward at both ends. The skin and superficial fascia are to be divided, and ligatures to be applied to any vessels which bleed. The tendon of the external oblique muscle is to be divided, and then the internal oblique and the transversalis muscles. The separation of the transversalis fascia is a work of the utmost delicacy, to be effected with the forceps and the finger, the latter restraining and protecting the peritoneum. A finger passed down into the pelvis through the opening will discover the artery. The accompanying iliac vein lies to the inner side of the artery, and the anterior crural nerve at some distance to its outer side. The ligature should be passed from within outward.

14. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Scarpa's Triangle.—The point of election for ligation of the femoral artery is at the apex of Scarpa's triangle. To accomplish it, the leg should be flexed at the knee, and the thigh slightly flexed upon the abdomen, abducted and rotated

outward, so as to lie on its outer side. An incision should then be made, over the course of the artery, in a line bisecting Scarpa's triangle from the middle of its base to its apex. This incision should be about three inches long, and its middle should be over the apex of the triangle. The skin, superficial fascia, and fat having been divided, the inner edge of the sartorius muscle must be found and drawn outward. The artery will now be found, with the vein to the inner side and a little behind it, and several nerves on the outer side. The artery should be carefully isolated after opening its sheath, and the ligature passed from within outward.

15. Ligation of the Femoral Artery in Hunter's Canal. This rare ligation is performed by placing the limb in the position for the former operation, and making an incision from the apex of Scarpa's triangle toward the back part of the internal condyle of the femur, avoiding the saphena vein. After passing through the skin, superficial fascia, and fat, the deep fascia will be seen, binding down the sartorius muscle. This membrane is to be opened on a director and the muscle drawn backward. This will disclose the aponeurotic sheath which covers the femoral artery at this point. This sheath must be opened, and the artery will be exposed. In ligating it, care must be taken not to injure the long saphenous nerve, which accompanies it, or the femoral vein, which here lies behind it and toward its outer side. The ligature should be passed very carefully from without inward.

16. Ligation of the Anterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision is to be made, about three inches long, in a line passing from a point midway between the tubercle of the tibia and the head of the fibula, to a point midway between the two malleoli. When the deep fascia has been reached, a yellow line may be found, indicating the septum between the tibialis anticus muscle and the extensor longus digitorum. Along this line the aponeurosis is to be divided on a director, and the two muscles carefully separated until the extensor proprius pollicis is met with, when this is to be separated from the tibialis anticus until the artery is reached. It is accompanied by two venæ comites, which it is not important to regard if they are difficult to separate from the artery. The anterior tibial nerve lies either in front or at the outer side of the artery. To avoid injuring it, it should be pressed to the outer side of the wound and the ligature should be passed from without inward.

17. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery, in the middle third.—An incision three inches long is to be made parallel to the inner border of the tibia and about half an inch back of it, and carried down to the superficial fascia. This is to be carefully opened, avoiding injury to the internal saphenous vein and nerve, which lie in the track of the wound. They must be found and drawn aside. Then the deep fascia is to be divided on a director, and the inner border of the soleus muscle is be pressed away from the tibia, when the vessel will be exposed. It is accompanied by two venæ comites and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the fibular side of it. The veins and nerve being separated from the artery, the ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

18. Ligation of the Posterior Tibial Artery behind the Internal Malleolus.—A slightly curving incision an inch and a half long is to be made behind the internal malleolus, and about half-way between it and the tendo Achillis. The skin and superficial fascia having been divided, the deep fascia is to be lifted and divided on a director. The artery will then be exposed, accompanied by its venæ comites, and the posterior tibial nerve, which lies to the back of it and toward the fibular side. The ligature should be passed from behind forward.

19. Ligation of the Dorsalis Pedis Artery. An incision an inch long is to be made on the back of the foot between the inner tendon of the extensor brevis digitorum and the outer side of the tendon of the extensor longus pollicis. (These tendons can be mapped out by manipulating the great toe.) After dividing the skin, the superficial fascia, and the deep fascia, the artery will be exposed. The continuation of the anterior tibial nerve lies to the fibular side of the artery. The ligature should be passed from the fibular toward the tibial side.

THE

MEDICAL NEWS

VISITING LIST.

RECORDS OF PRACTICE,

FOR THIRTY PATIENTS PER WEEK,

1887.

NAME.	Su.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.
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MEMORANDA.	CHARGE.	Page in Ledger.

NAME.	Su. 2	M. 3	Tu. 4	W. 5	Th. 6	F. 7	Sa. 8
Wm. Thom							
"							C
Albert M. Bellhafer							C

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NAME.	Su. 9	M. 10	Tu. 11	W. 12	Th. 13	F. 14	Sa. 15
a Mr Bethune	C						
Fallen Bandaged wrist.			C				
C. walks D. 9 15 Va. Fallen. 531 Dauphin						C.	

MEMORANDA.	CHARGE.	Page in Ledger

NAME.	Su. 16	M 17	Tu. 18	W. 19	Th. 20	F. 21	Sa 22
Mrs Scott & d Bellamy Ch Hill	C.						
Mrs Phelps			C				
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Upper Bard			C		C	C	
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NAME.	Su 20	M. 21	Tu. 22	W. 23	Th. 24	F. 25	Sa 26
F. M. van de Graaff	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Lewis			K. C				
Foss C. Spencer						C	
			b				

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$ 1.00

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NAME.	Su. 6	M. 7	Tu. 8	W. 9	Th. 10	F. 11	Sa. 12
Rev M.	/	/	/	/	4	/	/
Mrs. H. Hartsh.							
Miss Bowlby							
C. Mrs. Tilly							C
Miss Murphy H C.W. Sept	M						C
Ch. dept. Wed. closed Sem. Sr. Convent Hour. Thurs.							
Dr Rockwood. Medici						C	

MEMORANDA.	CHARGE.	Page in Ledger.
Cheque for £10 0 0 Henry Faulkner's ~~first~~ second qr. in Archery Guild	208 Oxford St.	

NAME.	Su. 13	M. 14	Tu. 15	W. 16	Th. 17	F. 18	Sa 19
Mrs Nesbit.	/	/	/	/	/		/
Mrs L. Nelson 22 Johnson				C	C		
Mrs Watson 9 Iowa						C	
					65		

* Gave bill extra in money envelope

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NAME.	Su. 20	M 21	Tu. 22	W. 23	Th. 24	F. 25	Sa. 26
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[illegible]	/	/	/	/	/	/	X
Father [illegible]							
[illegible]			X	*	*	+	X
Mrs D Smith							
[illegible]							/

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NAME.	Su. 8	M 9	Tu. 10	W. 11	Th. 12	F. 13	Sa. 14
Dan'l Hamm Louisville			C.				
to Cincinnati			C				

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NAME.	Su. 15	M 16	Tu. 17	W. 18	Th. 19	F. 20	Sa. 21
G. K. M. Sellars.			/		c		
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NAME.	Su. 22	M 23	Tu. 24	W. 25	Th. 26	F. 27	Sa 28
Capt Tompson		C					
Chas B Cornell 102 Prospect ave Cleveland					C		
Crump Sq. Penn Park					C		
P C [illegible]						C	
[illegible]							S
				4 5			

MEMORANDA.	CHARGE.	Page in Ledger

NAME.	Su. 29	M. 30	Tu. 31	W. 1	Th. 2	F 3	Sa. 4
Chas B Powell				†			
Mrs Isabella							/
[illegible]							
[illegible]							

† Rode Bike down to Pleasant Grove

[illegible]

[illegible] Rode Bike down to Pleasant Grove [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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[illegible]							C
[illegible]							C
[illegible]							C C

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NAME.	Su. 12	M. 13	Tu. 14	W. 15	Th. 16	F. 17	Sa 18
Mrs Lippincott		C					
F. A. Collard [illegible]		C					
Mrs Waldron		/	/	/	/		/

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NAME.	Su. 19	M. 20	Tu. 21	W. 22	Th. 23	F. 24	Sa. 25

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June 30 [illegible]
[illegible] Interest Lands.

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NAME.	Su. 3	M. 4	Tu. 5	W. 6	Th. 7	F 8	Sa. 9
Jno. [illegible]			/	/	/		/
Doyle'				c			o
in Division						c	

[illegible] at Clerk in Salt Co Dan'l. Comp. Rec'd in Anaemia, dark beneath the [illegible] when a fellow clerk

Helen written on the left eyebrow just rubbed 16 years ago & 18 mos ago got a scratch on the right thumb from a dog. which is still alive. was very extremely nervous about the scratch the statement of the clerk. Has dwelt on it & felt certain it was going mad Has had pains in the thumb & tingling. Is sleepless restless. not as yet but has days with. Eat, & drink as usual. Is [illegible] statements about the crimes of it being true rubbish. Yes has been mad. He went away accused. One believes of 9th returned with him before to Lunt night had a row, could not drink a glass of water & all sufferers about the neck. Told us to be ill at not to "send for the one crazy" today. Never let such pass as the place has become terrible. It [illegible]

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NAME.	Su. 4	M. 5	Tu. 6	W. 7	Th. 8	F. 9	Sa. 10
[illegible] Dolly Maynard	C.						
Mrs Smith C. Whitehall	C.						
Mrs Mc Pearce Samia							C.

[illegible]

MEMORANDA.	CHARGE.	Page in Ledger.

NAME.	Su. 11	M 12	Tu. 13	W. 14	Th. 15	F 16	Sa. 17
Mrs Pardee	C	C	C	C			
Mrs Swan			C				

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MEMORANDA.	CHARGE.	Page in Ledger.

NAME.	Su 2	M. 3	Tu. 4	W. 5	Th. 6	F. 7	Sa. 8
John Ennis 2230 Poland		C					
Rev J. Ford. Jackmanville 2 15		C		C			C
Mr Ford Jr. "		C		C			
C. D. Hammett							C
C. Centennial 7th & Col. Ave							C

Neuralgia. ordered Tr nux vom.

MEMORANDA.	CHARGE.	Page in Ledger

NAME.	Su. 9	M. 10	Tu. 11	W. 12	Th. 13	F. 14	Sa. 15
J. P. Davis is hired as		C					
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Geelhaus (Williams)		C					
Ann Barton 0-3-8 R 17.5						C	

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NAME.	Su. 23	M 24	Tu. 25	W. 26	Th. 27	F 28	Sa
C. with D. Kelly, Tallyfield c.							
C with D. Hart					C.		

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[illegible]			C.				
[illegible]				C			
[illegible]						C	
Isaac Harvey						C	
Wm Carroll						C	

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NAME.	Su. 6	M 7	Tu. 8	W. 9	Th. 10	F 11	S
C. wells & account 60, Porter				C.			
for - Fred. C. Bartlett				" C			

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NAME.	Su. 13	M. 14	Tu. 15	W. 16	Th. 17	F 18	Sa 19
Miss L. Dem Kirchen (Lafayette Hotel)				C.			C.

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Stanley						/	/	

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	25	26	27	28	29	30	3

MEMORANDA.	CHARGE.	Page in Ledger.

Pathological Society, 1886-87

Oct. 26 Thrombosis of Splenic Artery
Nov. 11 2 cases of Pulmonary Valves:
Incomplete, papillary Muscle
in excess of Tricuspid Valve
" " Ulcers of Liver 3 cases
[illegible] of Stomach (Farley
[illegible] of Pylorus (Arnott)
[illegible] of Colon (Fay)
[illegible] Pulmonary Valve
[illegible] passed per rectum.

Jan 13th Cicatrices in Int. capsule. Descend. degener.

Jan 27th Tumour of Brain
Hyp. dilat of the Art

Feb 10th
1. Cerebral Tumour Finnegan
2 Infarction of Int. Mesenteric

~~Feby~~
March 10th
1. Pericardial adhesions
2. Healing Ulcer
3 Thrombosis with [illegible]

156 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinic

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

158 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinic

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

160 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinic

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

168 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinica

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

170 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinic

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.— REMARKS.

172 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinic

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

174 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinic

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS

176 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinic

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.—REMARKS.

178 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinica

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT.—CONDITION.— REMARKS.

180 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinical

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT. CONDITION.— REMARKS.

182 PATIENT'S NAME. Clinica

DATE.	PULSE.	TEMP.	RESP.	URINE.	STOOLS.

TREATMENT. CONDITION.—REMARKS.

DATE.	TIME.	PATIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

Attending Physician.	Remarks.

DATE.	TIME.	PATIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS.	PHYSICIAN.

Attending Physician.	Remarks.

DATE.	TIME.	PATIENT'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

Attending Physician.	Remarks.

PATIENT'S NAME.	End of Last Menstruat'n.	Date Exp'td Confinement	Date of Delivery

PATIENT'S NAME.	End of Last Menstruat'n.	Date Exp'td Confinement	Date of Delivery.

PATIENT'S NAME.	End of Last Menstruat'n.	Date Exp'td Confinement	Date of Delivery.	PATIENT'S N

PATIENT'S NAME.	End of Last Menstruat'n.	Date Exp'td Confinement	Date of Delivery.

PATIENT'S NAME.	End of Last Menstruat'n.	Date Exp'td Confinement	Date of Delivery

PATIENT'S NAME.	End of Last Menstruat'n.	Date Exp'td Confinement	Date of Delivery.

Date.	NAME OF CHILD.	Sex.	No. of Child.	Color.

PARENTS' NAMES, OCCUPATION AND ADDRESS.—REMARKS.

Date.	Name of Child.	Sex.	No. of Child.	Color.

PARENTS' NAMES, OCCUPATION AND ADDRESS.—REMARKS.

Date.	NAME OF CHILD.	Sex.	No. of Child.	Color.	[illegible]

PARENTS' NAMES, OCCUPATION AND ADDRESS.—REMARKS

Date.	Name of Child.	Sex.	No. of Child.	Color.	(illegible)

PARENTS' NAMES, OCCUPATION AND ADDRESS.—REMARKS.

Date.	NAME OF CHILD.	Sex.	No. of Child.	Color.	Legiti

PARENTS' NAMES, OCCUPATION AND ADDRESS.—REMARKS.

Date.	NAME OF CHILD.	Sex.	No. of Child.	Color.	

PARENTS' NAMES, OCCUPATION AND ADDRESS.—REMARKS.

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME.	DATE.	RESULT.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.	AGE. Y.	M.	D	COLOR.

S. Single, W. Widowed.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	DATE.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF DECEASED.	AGE. Y.	M.	D	COLOR.

Mr'd, Single, or Widowed.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	DATE.

ADDRESSES OF PATIENTS.

M.

55			
	12		
11	Jan 5		— 10 to May 11 is married
	March 5		
	May 18		

Bill Sent.	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
	From Oldenrich. on Ac		$768 00	
30	E 7. Noon		20 00	
0	John McCord		60 00	
"	J B Lippincott & Co Ed. Cash		3 75	
7	R. 7 Sharpless		10 00	
	[illegible]		10	
10	S [illegible]		15	
3	[illegible] and quarter		333 33	
14	C. Cash 5. G B. McC. Miller		10 00	
25	Mrs Mellen		10 00	
25	Med Assn. 85. 31 at 5		10 00	
31	Mrs Cooley. Coal Hole		5 00	
7th 20	W. S. Fisk		100 00	
	[illegible]		101 25	
1	Mrs C [illegible]	S S.W 5m	10 00	
0	Pt Adams Kindred		25 00	
	[illegible]		10 00	
16	Philadelphia		10 00	
	Penn [illegible]		10 00	
17	Cadle & Russell		10 00	
	[illegible]		10 00	
23	Levi		10 00	
22	Reed. 85 Ready. 23	5	10 00	
Sundry	Lippincott. Edelen		3 80	
	Sid Bridal. [illegible]		333 33	
	[illegible]		10	
3	Geo. Macdonald [illegible]		20 00	
10	C H Miller		25 00	
" 12	J Comm. & Kelley		10 00	
3/13	Mrs Sykes [illegible]		10 00	
			$2023 46	

Bill sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
"	[illegible]		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		50	
	[illegible]		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		10	
	[illegible]		50	
	[illegible]		900	
	[illegible]		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		[illegible]	
July 2	Leas		33	
8	B J Doyle		5	
12	[illegible]		[illegible]	
13	Capt Griffen		15	
11	[illegible]		10	
10	[illegible]		15	
[illegible]	[illegible]		15	
July 4	[illegible]		10	
	[illegible]		10	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
18	[illegible]		10	
21	[illegible]		10	
28	[illegible]		10	

Bill sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid

Date 1886	Name. Patients	Amount Charged	Amount Paid	When Paid.
96	John Dennis	10 00		
	G T R Bell ...	2 00 00	2	
	T H Hawkins	10 00	Jan 5th	
	Philip ...	00 00	pd	
	D S Saint	5 00	Jan 10th	
	... Humphreys	10 00	"	
	John ... Coad	60 00	" Pd Jan 8th	
	C ... Mullen	25 00	Pd Jan 3 10/	
	... Mellen	10 00	26 Jan	
	... ... Crumpt	20 00	Dec 15th 3/	
	Richard Colegan 3 Mrs Sp Gen	10 00	Constable 3/	
	... Schlenker 142 S. Front Ave	10 00	Expenses 3/13/	
	... Shapley	10 00	Jan 1st Pd.	
	... Dunham	10 00	" 3/ 4/	
	... ...	20 00	Jan 3rd	
7	A M Bethune 254 Market	10 00	Pd	
	Capt H. de Gruchy Jun Shank Pilot Town C. & D Roads	15 00		
	C ... & B Rec Miller 5 Dauph	10 00	Pd	
	Mrs Dunbar Chas. Hill	2 00 00		1/
	Mrs Philips	10 00		1/
	Mrs College Court Hall	5 00	Pd	
	Rev. Mr. Brother Chestnut H. & C. B	10 00	1st	
	... ...	20 00	Pd	
	Mrs Dale			
	Chestnut St Presbyn	10 00		
	... Wright	5 00	Pd	
	Lewis	10 00	Pd	
	... Miller 30 Dauph	10 00	Pd	
	...	50		

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Bill sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

From Oct 1st 1887

Bill Sent.	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
Oct.				
–	Mr Mitchell 46 N 19th		2	00
1	John Wolfskill.		30	00
2	John Grimes 2290 Ralston Pl		25	00
2	Geo Jordan Gord. Saddlemaker 20		25	00
8	Dr Brunell		5	00
6	Mr J. 7th & Cal. ave		5	00
10	J Pauls 18 & Cal ave		10	00
10	D C Wharton Smith Darlington MD		10	00
11	Darling 12 Logan & Cal Park		5	00
17	C. Smith & Sons		5	00
21	Mr Bates 55 & N 17th	pd	10	00
23	C. Smith & Kelly 47 Jefferson.		10	00
27	C & Grant.		5	00
31	E E Lewis Solomon City Kansas		15	00
	[illegible]		5	00
Nov. 1	Mr Seibert Bellaire		10	00
2	Geo Fries 2504 Continental Ave		5	00
4	Geo Fries		10	00
4	Isaac Young 1125 23.		10	00
4	Mr Carroll Lancaster Co	12 Pd.	15	00
9	Jno S. Wilson 604 P. Ave		10	00
11	Geo F Ford Baltimore		15	00
6	Miss Keally.		5	00
19	Mr Linton C & Mitchell		5	00
29	Wm Kurz. York Pa		150	00
"	Wm – C & Bell. Hulp Mills		5	00
30	Capt Graffen Bellaire		10	00
"	a a Polk. Cleveland		20	00

Pers'nl.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Bill Sent.	Name.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
	E.B.C		500 00	
	Local ast. Summers		107 | 00	Nov 11
	Local A.A. Quarterdays		60 | 00	Oct 13
	[illegible]		134 | 00	
	Jewel [illegible]		£13. 4. 0	
	[illegible]		9 00 8	
	[illegible]		52 00	
	Taylor & Son		35	
	[illegible]		14 14	
	[illegible]		25 | 00	
	[illegible]		10 | 00	
	[illegible]		6 3	
	[illegible]		2 10	
	Saunders		27 00	
	[illegible]		5 00	
	[illegible]		9 | 91	Oct 10
	~~[illegible]~~		~~94 | 64~~	
	[illegible]		6 | 1	
	[illegible]		12 4 | 35	Nov 1
	[illegible]		11 | 4	
	Hammond		2 | 95	Oct 12
	[illegible]		00 | 00	
	[illegible]		24 | 74	Oct 13
	Stock [illegible]		54 | 00	Nov.
	[illegible]		1	
Nov 30 Per. ant			83 00	
[illegible]			70	

Bill Sent	NAME	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.
6.	[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible] Wolfskill		[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
9	Mrs J. [illegible]		5 00	
9	Charles Smith		10 00	
12	Chas Heidelberger		10 00	
[illegible]	Geo [illegible] Ford		25 00	
13	C O'Kelly.		10 00	
17	Conde [illegible]		5 00	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]	Mrs Seibert [illegible]		10 00	
24	Mrs Fuller		5 00	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]	Len Lows		00 00	
[illegible]	College		333 33	
	[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]	Mrs Scully		[illegible]	
[illegible]	Geo Kerr		100 00	
	Mrs — C O'Kell		5 00	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]	C. E. Dearborn		5 00	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
	[illegible]		[illegible]	
	Mrs Seibert		10 00	
			$ 134 83	

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Pge. Acnt	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

Bill Sent.	NAME.	Amount Charged.	Amount Paid.	When Paid.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

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The Medical News Visiting List.

ERASABLE TABLET.

Lea Brothers & Co. Philadelphia

MS
Acc. no. 302
v. 3